VOL. 16.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1860.

NO. 48.

Professional and Business Cards.

ORRELL & GRADY, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, LLAS, PARASOLS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &C. No. 18 COURTLANDT ST., Up Stairs, NEW YORK. formerly of Fayetteville, N. C. F. GRADY,

late of Wilmington, N. C. May 11th, 1860 211-1w-38-3m J. A. SADLER,

SHERMAN BROTHERS. MPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE, CUT-

LERY, GUNS, AND HEAVY GOODS, 19 Park Place Murray st., New York. W. H. ALLEN, MOMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C. compt personal attention given to consignments of Na-

al Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or R. C. JOHNSON. INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES. WILMINGTON, N. C.

share of the patronage in above line is respectfully sorited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.

April 26th. 1860 H. L. HOLMES. AW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, New Journal Building. arts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New

Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139-26-1y C. H. ROBINSON & CO. NOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS WILMINGTON, N. C. fice over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of rincess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860.—158 &29.

M. BIZZELL, BIZZELL & CO., ROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 29 North Water Street, March 8th, 1860

ALEX. OLDHAM. STOKLEY & OLDHAM, EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba-

on and other Country Produce. WALKER MEARES. DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass,
Bair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles,

Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. November 25, 1859. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANdise, S. E. Corner, Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C. en_Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

W. H. TURLINGTON. COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt and personal attention to all con-SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIM-COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

REFERS TO H. B. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington. John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington. W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

C. POLVOGT,
TYPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,

CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N.C. Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any aricle in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortnent of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

WILLIAM J. PRICE. WILLIAM STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

licits the patronage of his country friends, and all othengaged in the Turpentine business. & Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.

OWEN & YARBROUGH AVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARI ING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington,

id will give prompt personal attention to all business en Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of FO Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's JOHN W. OWEN. O. S. YARBROUGH. Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859-8-1y.*

EDWIN A. KEITH, TOMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Utlers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the ale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per le, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded New York for 10 cents per bale. JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, RETER TO

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E.P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C. THOMAS W. PLAYER.

Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. September 23, 1859-4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON. COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street,

ORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Lutterloh's Wharf,

JOHN M. CLARK, OMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c., WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt personal attention given to consignments of val Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale of pment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. ALFRED ALDERMAN,

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, mery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and ets., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-N. C.

ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Laster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brior, Fire AlCk, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put
p Stills at the shortest notice

May 20—37-1y.

ap Stills at the shortest notice OMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Wate street, Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, "" " Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] REFERENCES: GEO. W. INC.,

(MARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,

OLD LOCOMOTIVES, STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS, Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals, Dec. 18th, 1869.

Professional and Business Cards.

FRENCH'S HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

CITY OF NEW YORK

SINGLE ROOMS 50 C. NTS PER DAY.

City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,

(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.

There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel. N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say R. FRENCH, Proprietor. 50-ly Aug. 12, 1859.

JONES' HOTEL. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city as a home for the men of husiness or pleasure. Charges city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges mocerate. and every exertion will be made to merit aliberal share of patronage.

AARON GAGE. liberal share of patronage. March 19th, 1860

ATLANTIC HOUSE.

BEAUFORT, N. C.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, with not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort. As fine FISHING GROUND as the Harbor affords is im-

mediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun, while seated under the colorades or from their chamber windows if they prefer, as the House is situated immediately over the water.

The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitors,

ment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.

The proprietors have added to the establishment

BATHING HOUSES, sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy pastime. To invalids, bathing in salt water is undoubtedly conducive to the health. Should persons prefer it, they can bathe in the ocean, serf or sound, immediately contiguous to We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness

to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic House, making also daily excursions about the Harbor. A good Band of Music has been secured for the season.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.

T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent. May 17th, 1860.

Schools.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA. THE next Session will open on the last Thursday in September, and close on the last Thursday in June. For Catalogues containing detailed information address President Randolph Macon College, Virginia. 47-t10

July 19th, 1860. GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860. TERMS PER SESSION:

Tuition in Elementary Branches,.... in higher Eng ish,....in Languages and higher Mathematics Deductions made at the option of the Principal. July 19th, 1860.

BAPTIST SEMINARY AT WARSAW. THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will open on the first of August.
The following classes will be formed immediately on the opening of the session:
PRIMARY CLASS.

COMMERCIAL CLASS:
In which young men, desiring to be fitted for practical business, will receive the necessary instruction.

TEACHERS' CLASS:

For the benefit of those who contemplate Teaching. COLLEGE CLASS:
For those who wish to be fitted for Wake Forest, or any

other College.

CLASS IN PRACTICAL COOKERY: In which twenty lessons will be given, and appropriate experiments made, in Practical Cookery.

Young ladies will also be taught, at their option, how to cut and fit plain garments, and needle work as applied to plain sewing, either with sewing machine or by hand. Drawing, Painting, and Music, taught in perfection.

GOVERNMENT: We have but one Rule. It may be found in Matt. 7th Chap., 12th verse.

Our number, for the present, will be limited to Eighty, it being the intention of the Principals to devote themselves wholly to the supervision and instruction of the pupils committed to their care.

Mrs. DELIA W. JONES. Miss MARY J. NEWELL.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. THE SIXTEENTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday, the 3d of September, 1860.

Thorough and efficient instruction is provided in all the Departments of an accomplished Female Education.

The Terms for Board, Tuition, &c., are the same as those previously established. previously established. For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to the L. C.IGRAVES. July 12, 1860.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence the 23rd of July.—
The Principal announces that he has taken charge of this school as a private enterprise, designed to be permanent. He solicits a liberal patronage from former friends, and the public generally; and in return will apply all his energies, aided by an experience of ten years, to educate mentally and

morally those committed to his care.

Haywood is a high, healthy location, with excellent water, surrounded by a district of unusual fertility and plenty. The people are intelligent, hospitable and moral—no community is better. There are two churches in the place, a Methodist and Presbyterian, and preaching every Sunday. Mail facil-Students would do well to apply immediately; twenty-five are desired.

Classical, per session, \$30 00
Other rates, \$15 and \$20 00
The principal has made arrangements for board in private familes at \$8 to \$10 per month.

For further information address A. R. BLACK, Principal.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 16th of July, and close on the 30th of November. Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged to the close. Deductions made only at our option. Board and tuition as heretofore. One half the third was able to the close and the close at the close. of the tuition payable in advance, and the other at the close

P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
Mrs. REBECCA SHAW, " Female "

Duplin County, July 2, 1860.-15-4t

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED. GENTLEMEN, your old friend is once more in the market for NEGROES. You will find it to your interest to call on, or address, me at Six Runs, Sampson County, N. C. Remember me before you sell.

JOHN BARDEN.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED. MEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market.

All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. [July 12, 1860-46-1y* J. A. MCARTHUR.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any age sditable for the Southern market.

C. T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.

JNO. M. HENDERSON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)

Wilmington, N. C. L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

PRASS AND IRON CAFTINGS, finished or unfinished;
new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill
Work generally.

All work warrented to be as represented. Orders re-All work warranted to be as represented. Orders re-

spectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY. A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

OME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman,
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a
hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own
head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days
since, and on the place so bald four months since, a finecrop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So
convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery
that he has named it is TUELINEAL LIGHT VIDORINA HAID. that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—From Richmond Enquirer. December 19th 1850. rer, December 12th, 1859.

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be that it is claimed to be.

Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street. N. EZEKIEL. I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been baid for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.

This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.

Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond.

WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 14th, 1860-111-1t-21-12m.

AYER'S AGUE CURE. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Head-ache, and Billous Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Maiaria of miasmatic countries. No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities o the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its

use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system and prevents the develop ment of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this classes of carried this base in the system. yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the maladistricts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail them-selves of the protection this remedy affords. AYER's CATHARTIC PILLS,

Board, including every thing, per month,... \$ 8 00 to 10 00 FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, 12 50 are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy stored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.— The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my Amer-The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Hearlburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbud Inaction of the Bowels, Flatdency, Loss of Appelite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the retoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by

AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Brom

and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington;
Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.

Jan. 11, 1860.

108-laweow—20-cowly

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL
PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never any other medicine FAILED, IN A SIN- WINSLOW'S G L E INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A SOOTHING CURE, when timely used. Never did we SYRUP.

d is a stisfaction by ______ any one who used it.
On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost a work instance of WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be

istered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly Plieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome connot speedily remewer believe it the REMEDY IN THE Of DYSENTERY IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child. OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York,

is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES, Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m-2

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES,
Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks,
Harness, Band, String and SoleLeather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of oil, Coach
Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition
of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest
stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowcet New York prices. est New York prices.

Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and re-

paired.

JAMES WILSON,
paired.

No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.

Jan. 5.—19-1y

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 5.—19-1y

For Sale and to Let.

NICK OF THE WOODS FOR SALE. WISHING to move West and change my business, I now offer one of the best bargains ever offered to the stock raising public. This horse took the first remium at the State Fair of North Carolina in 1858, as horough bred stock. NICK OF THE WOODS is a beauthorough bred stock. NICK OF THE WOODS is a beautiful chestnut sorrell, six years old, full sixteen hands high, possessing great muscular power, superior bone and fine action, and as for form and beauty is not surpassed by any horse in the State. This horse has served the public two years in the vicinity of Faison's Depot, N. C., and has given entire satisfaction. For further particulars address the subscriber at Lenox Castle, N. C., or Samuel R. Ireland at Faison's Depot, N. C. The horse may be found at Samuel R. Ireland's, near Faison's Depot.

R. Ireland's, near Faison's Depot. T. H. BOSWELL

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 810 ACRES
OF LAND, situate in Robeson county, five miles
South East of Floral College, in a healthy, moral and intelligent community, conveniently located around a place chosen for a Depot, on the W., C. & R. Bailroad. On the chosen for a Depot, on the W., C. & R. Bailroad. On the place is a neat and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms and four fire places, with good passage and piazza. The out-houses are mostly new and of good quality, including Cotton-Gin House and pack. The Orchards of Apple and Peach Trees are of good selection, and bear choice Fruit, which ripen from the beginning of the fruit season till frost. The Well of Water is as good as this country affords. The greater portion of the Land is heavily timbered and admirably adapted, both to the Turpentine business and Farming purposes. ness and Farming purposes. There are about 175 Acres of cleared Land—75 of which are fresh. Also, a tract of 450 Acres, heavily timbered, of clay foundation, every acre susceptible of cultivation, and suited especially to raising Cotton, will be sold on accommodating terms to persons making early application to EDWARD McCALLUM,
Gilopolis P. O., N. C. early application to

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River. in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas. Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn. Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleas antly located a place as any in this country—in a good neigh-borhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux,

Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf
ARTHUR BOURDEAUX. LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use immediately. J. A Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24.

PLANTATION FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTmiles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and

every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACKES are under cultivation and in good farming condition. The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsur-Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and Persons wishing to purchase, and view the premises and judge for themselves.

G. A. McCLAMMY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his PLANTATION and LANDS, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the try abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation and where its virtues are known the nublic not because of the converted into a Rice Farm. The observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.

J. G. PICKETT.

J. G. PICKETT. Sept. 30th, 1859. GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly

The improvements are of the best character. For terms which will be made very accommodating, apply to D. W. JORDAN, Little River, S. C. 45-tf

CARRIAGE FACTORY. B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and ap-

Plying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call. May 28th, 1858

SELLING OUT AT COST FOR CASH! WE HAVE THIS DAY commenced selling out our GOODS AT COST, to which we invite the particular attention of our friends and customers.
WHITEHEAD & SOUTHERLAND.

PAINTS_PAINTS. PURE WHITE LEAD;
"Snow White Zinc;
"White Gloss Zinc; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole-sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist. sale and retail, by

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS. A LL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Arne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanoyer county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.

W. F. DOZIER, May 3, 1860.—36-6m.* Attorney for Claimants.

TAKEN UP and committed to the jail of New Hanover County, on the 22d of March, 1859, a deaf and dumb negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, black; supposed to belong to Samuel A. Marsteller, Prince William County; Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

Wilmington, N. C., June 21, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

August 1st. 1859.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEW HANOYER.—SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW. Jos. H. Flanner

Jos. H. Flanner
vs.

James R. Gilmore & Co.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the
I defendants, James R. Gilmore and Frederick K'dder, are
non-residents: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that
publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks,
notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this
Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court
House in Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth
Monday in September next, then and there to appear, or
indoment final, by default, will be rendered against them. judgment final, by default, will be rendered against them.

Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, Clk. S. C.

June 29th, 1860.—253-1t—45-6t. [Pr. adv. \$6 50.] STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1860. Adrian H. VanBokkelen, Original Attachment:
vs. Conditional judgment rendered Conley & Kirk. Conditional judgment rendered.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that the detendents are non-residents: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered againt them, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Teste,

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. [Pr. adv. \$5 62.] June 28th, 1860. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County Court, June Term, 1860. Andrew J. Johnson,) Original Attachment: Original Attachment: Conditional Judgment Rendered. Thomas J. Johnson. T APPEARING TO the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas J. Johnson, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publicaresident: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publica-tion be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, noti-fying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judg-ment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and

Teste, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk. 44-6t [Pr. adv. \$5 62] STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusat or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860.

JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]

JOEL L. MOORE, J. P. [L. S.]

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive. H. A. COLVIN. May 24, 1860.—39-tf.

Rewards.

\$1,000 REWARD. natural advantages and small expense of draining. cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I an offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, B aden county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them This offer good until the 1st day of September, 1860. HENRY S. CLARK,

of Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C. 27-6m* \$25 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches nigh, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. 1 will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County.

James P. MOORE.

James 12th 1860.

Hanover County. January 12th, 1860. CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of FOYLES & GALLOWAY, for the purpose of carrying on the GROCERY BUSINESS in all its various branches, in the town of Wilmington, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

DANIEL M. FOYLES.

January 2, 1860. W. E. GARRETT & SONS. EXTENSIVE SNUFF MANUFACTURERS. WORKS ESTABLISHED IN 1783, and still continued at their ancestral residence in the State of Delaware Shipping Office No. 246 So. Front St., Philadelphia.

From their long experience in the business they are enabled to produce an article of surpassing quality, which can be obtained of the principal wholesale Druggists and Grocers in the cities of the United States.

meeting be published in the Constitution, and that all A LL persons who are indebted to me as Executor of Geo. Fennell, deceased, are requested to pay the same by the first day of September next. All notes unpaid at that time will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for

CENSUS NOTICE. THE CENSUS Taken for the proposed new county of Lillington, has been completed. If there should be any person or persons omitted, the subscriber requests them to address him at Colvin's Creek. It is very desirable to have

Colvin's Creek, New Hanover Co., July 19, 1860.-47-2t PAINTS AND OILS. 10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. "dry assorted; 0 bbls. " dry ass
0 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
6 " Lard Oil;
6 " Beat Sparm Oil; 2 "Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry; 200 "Yellow in Oil and dry;

wholesale and retail, by

Oct. 2-5-tf

Druggist & Chemist. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at Balamore prices, adding Freight and Exchange.

Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to

ELLIS & MITCHELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y*

"Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale, by W. H. LIPPITT,

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

Dec. 22, 1859.

At a regular meeting of Lafayette Lodge, No. 83, of A. Y. M., held in Jacksonville, Onslow County, on Saturday the 14th inst., upon the announcement of the death of Bobert F. Williams, a member of said Lodge, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:
WHEREAS, Our Allwise Creator and just Disposer of all events, has been pleased, in the plentitude of his power, and the fulfillment of his will, a third time within the short

space of six months, to send among us that terrible but cer-tain Visitor, Death; and to remove from among us our worthy and respected Brother, Robert F. Williams: Thereworthy and respected Brother, Robert F. Williams: Therefore. be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Williams, we have lost a worthy member of our Fraternity, and the world at large an honest man; and, while we mourn his loss, as well as those who have so recently preceded him, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who "doeth all things well," and patiently await the summon of him who shall be the next object of our fraternal grief.

Resolved, That in accordance with the established usages of Masonry we will repair to the grave of our deceased Brother and there perform the usual in eral ceremonies.

Resolved, That as a further testimony of our regret, we will wear the usual badge of mouning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish the Wilmington papers a copy of these resolutions, with a request to publish the same, and a copy to the family of Bro.

A VETERAN Report been connected with the years, died in New was attached to the solution of Ireland, and mother's side of Dani fine education and take the press generally.

LATER FROM MEXISTANCE.

MARD TIMES NO MORE."

A CHARPAGNE STORY—An old lady from a temperation of a capital of from \$3 to \$7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp), W. R. ACTON & CO., and the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON.

A CHARPAGNE STORY—An old lady from a temperatic lady in town, where, of an easy in town, where, of the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the Liberals.

A CHARPAGNE STORY—An old lady from a temperatic lady in town, where, of the Liberals.

A CHARPAGNE STORY—An old lady from a temperatic lady in town, where, of the Liberals.

A CHARPAGNE STORY—An old lady from a temperatic lady in town, where, of the Liberals.

A CHARPAGNE STORY—An old lady from a temperatic lady in town, where, of the Liberals.

She drank two, when, smacking her lips, she exclaimed: "Well, it may be a wicket drink but it's good."

It is a good rule to back your friends and face your members.

March 1, 1860.

H. H. ROBINSON.

Breckinridge and Lane Ratification Meeting, At a meeting of the Democracy of Cleveland county, held in Shelby on Thursday, 12th of July, to ratify the nominations of Jno. C. Breckinridge and Jos. Lane, on motion of A. W. Burton, the meeting was organized by calling Dr. J. E. Osborne to the Chair, and appoint-ing William M. Blanton as Secretary. A. W. Burton explained the object of the meeting in

one of his most sterling Democratic speeches, which pre-pared the meeting for the following preamble and resoutions. Then S. A. Durham arose and made a high-toned national Democratic speech, and solicited his fellow-citizens to the support of Breckinridge and Lane, and introduced and read said resolutions:

and introduced and read said resolutions:

Whereas, In the present state of political excitement and division of parties, there is great danger of the "Irrepressible conflict" of the Black Republicans being brought about or the odious and obnoxious doctrine of Squatter Bovereignty" forced upon the Bouth, and the consequent overthrow and distruction of her rights, and institutions, it is necessary for all constitutional men to openly and unequivocally avow their principles, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That we strongly and severely censure and deprecate the wilful and corrupt attempts of the Douglasites, to ignore the constitutional rights of the South and sacrifice truth and principle by forcing upon the party a man whose "Squatter Bovereignty" doctrines and interpretations of the Dred Scott decision are especially odious and obnoxious to them.

and obnoxious to them. Resolved, 2d. That we heartily and fully endorse and approve of the action of the delegates both at Charleston and Baltimore by promptly withdrawing from the convention upon the refusal to adopt the majory platform which recognizes the constitutional rights of the South in the Territories, and wherever else the jurisdiction of the General Government.

ernment extends.

Resolved, 3d. That we recognize John C. Breckinridge as the only true and regular candidate of the National Constitutional Democracy for the Presidency of the United States, and Jos. Lane as our only true and regular candidate for Vice President. And we do hereby approve, endorse and ratify these nominations, and pledge them our warm and unwavering support in the present campaign.

Resolved, 4th. That in our chief magistrate, James Bu-Resolved, 4th. That in our chief magistrate, James Buchanan, we recognise a true and trustworthy statesman, whose large experience and patriotism are co-existent with the best interests of the whole country.

Resolved, 5th. That our chief executive, the Hon. John W. Ellis, is eminently entitled to the confidence and gratitude of every citizen for his ability, patriotism and devotion to the best interest of the State, and that we do hereby pladge him our active convertion against the Opposition in pledge him our active co-operation agains the Opposition in their insidious attempt, by overthrowing time-honored com-promises and constitutional compacts to deceive the people

Thereupon, H. Cabaniss addressed the meeting for a short time in behalf of the nominees. Then A. G. Waters being repeatedly called for arose and defined the position he occupied, in a thrilling speech in behalf of the Constitutional Democracy and in opposition to Squatter Sovereignty and fanaticism. On motion of H. Cabaniss, the foregoing resolutions

Were unanimously adopted. On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Democrat, and Raleigh Press. and that all the papers in the State supporting the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane be requested to copy.

On motion of C. C. Durham the meeting adjourned, giving three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane, and three for John W. Ellis, which was heartily responded to. J. E. OSBORNE, Chm'n.

Breckinridge and Lane, met on Saturday evening, 14th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Breckinridge and On motion of Dr. B. F. Cook, Gen. W. J. Cowan alled to the chair, and Obadiah Woodson

North Carolina.

Pursuant to previous notice, the North Carolinians

residing in Washington city, favorable to the election of

W. M. BLANTON, Sect'y.

appointed Secretary. Mr. J. S. Robinson, Jr., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, the national democracy, recently assembled in
convention at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, adopted a platform of principles and nominated for the presidency John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and for the vice presidency Joseph Laue of Oregon; and whereas we approve the gallant standard-bearers presented to the people, and earnestly desire to evidence our devotion to the true principles nestly desire to evidence our devotion to the true principles of democracy: therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That in order to serve the democratic cause effectively, we now proceed to take the ordinary steps for the organization of a Breckinridge and Lane Club, to be composed of North Carolinians residing in the city of Wash-

Resolved, 2d, That a committee of three be apppointed to report to this meeting such measures as are requisite to carry out the object of the first resolution, and that said committee have leave to retire for consultation. The chairman named the following gentlemen as the committee: Messrs. J. S. Robinson, Jr., W. F. Rid-

dick. and A. T. McCallum, who, after a short absence, returned and submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted.

The following-officers were elected in accordance with the provisions of the report, viz: President, Gen. Wm. J. Cowan : Vice President, Dr. B. F. Cooke ; Secretary, A. T. McCallum; Treasurer; Obadiah Woodson; Executive Committee, J. S. Robinson, Jr., W. F. Riddick, W. V. Geffroy, T. Ashburn, and J. C. Wood. On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the

democratic papers in North Carolina be requested to On motion of W. V. Geffroy the meeting adjourned. W. J. COWAN, President.

A. T. McCallum, Secretary. Supreme Court Uplalons.

The following opinions were delivered on Monday By Pearson, C. J. In Dem ex dem Granberry vs. Newby, from Perquimans, judgment reversed. In Doe ex dem McRae vs. Williams, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. In Whitehurst vs. Insurance Comp. from Craven, directing a venire de novo. In Adjutant General vs. the Governor, from Chatham, directing a mandamus. In Sanders vs. Sanders; affirming the de-

cree. In Hollister vs. Attmore, in equity from Cra-

By BATTLE, J. In State vs. R. T. Williams, from Rockingham, declares that there is no error-motion in arrest of judgment overruled. In McRay vs. Twyal, from Sampson, affirming the judgment. In Buie vs. Wooten, from Cumberland; venire de novo recorded .-In Doe ex dem Thomas vs. Bell, from Carterett, affirming the judgment. In McMillan vs. Turner, from Duplin; judgment reversed of venire de novo. In Frost vs. Andrews, from Jones, affirming the judgment.

By Manly, J. In True vs. Parker, from Gates, affirming the judgment. In Frolick vs. Schonwald, from New Hanover, directing a venire de novo. In Worth vs. Winbourn, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. In Hartsfield vs. Allen, from Craven, exception sustained. In Dibble vs. Jones, in equity from

Fulp, from Forsythe, affirming the judgment. ADVANTAGES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK .- We clip the following from the Fayetteville

Lenoir, the injunctions to be dissolved. In Clayton vs.

Messrs. E. J. Half & Son: On the 12th inst. I had two Threshing Machines shipped from Albany, N. Y., which arrived in Wilmington yesterday by the steamer Parkersburg, and to-day are at hand by steamer Fanny; to-morrow they will go forward by the Western Railroad, and on Saturday will be ready for work in Chatham county. Do you not call that quick time?

Yours respectfully,

T.

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, July 9th, 1860.

Enclosed I send you \$2 50 to renew my subscription to the "Journal."

Tough times here. We have had no rain for over two months, and the sun shines as if it were preparing for a barbecue. Corn is \$2 per bushel, and flour \$14 per barrel. We are used to these things, however. Acctimation has great influence on one's feelings.

Yours respectfully, a drag not

P. S .- Breckinridge will carry Texas as with a drag-net.

A VETERAN REPORTER .- Mr. Wm. Finn, who had been connected with the press during the past twenty-five years, died in New York on Wednesday. Mr. Finn was attached to the Journal of Commerce. He was a native of Ireland, and said to have been a nephew on the mother's side of Daniel O'Connell. He was a man of fine education and talents, and contributed largely to

LATER FROM MEXICO .- New Orleans, July 18 .- The schooner Suffolk, with Vera Cruz dates to the 7th inst., arrived here to-day. We learn by this arrival that the house of Torrey & Co., Bankers, in the City of Mexico,

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR, HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Democratic Nominees for the Legislature. NEW HANOVER COUNTY. For the Senate: TELI W. HALL. For the House of Comm S. J. PERSON, DANIEL SHAW.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE_PRESIDENT For the State at Large: ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

		AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE P
		Districts:
1st	District.	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	46	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
8d	44	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th		HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville,
5th	44	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	66	T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham.
7th	66	I A. FOX. of Mecklenburg.
8th	66	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

The Close.

On this day week, the people of this State will cast their suffrages for Governor, Members of the Legislature, and Sheriffs. We do not propose to offer any arguments in this brief article. All we aim at is to impress upon the Democrats at every precinct the necessity-the duty of action-action from now till the day of election, and on that day, and all that day. See that committees are formed to bring out every vote. The Opposition are working as they never worked before in in our recollection. If the Democrats would frustrate their design and bear aloft the banner of their glorious pay them. To change the system, and require the party, they too must WORK.

We have done. We have worked, if not ably, at least we have worked earnestly, with a full conviction of the justice of our cause, and a ardent personal as well as political devotion to the success of our candidates. We know the candidate for Governor intimately and well, and be is deserving of all that can be done for him. Let the can- It is plausible upon the face of it, but unjust and imdidate for Governor and the local tickets in each county get a true, hearty and ardent support—a full vote, and a to its character. A dollar a year upon a gold watch glorious victory is ours.

Gov. Ellis at Wilson.

Pursuant to appointment, Gov. Ellis addressed the citizens of Wilson county in the Court House at Wilson on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

A little before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, proclamation was made by the crier of the Court, (the County Court being in session this week,) that Gov. Ellis would address the people, and by eleven, when the ries, the very possession and use of which indicates the Gov. was introduced by Mr. Bunn, the Court House ability to bear taxation, while they were endeavoring to was filled to its utmost capacity.

thanks to the people of Wilson for past favors and cour- so largely to the prosperity of the State. The whole tesies, as well as for the very flattering support which thing is wrong in principle and in policy. had been given him on the occasion of a previous con-

dency than whom none could be better or more acceptable. He reviewed briefly the career of John C. Breckinridge, a man who has attained rapid distinction by by the ears, or array section against section. proving himself to be, in every position in which he has been placed, an able and patriotic public servant. His pay its share of the public burdens. Negro property course as a representative in Congress for two terms, as pays for State and County purposes some \$266,000.a soldier of the Mexican war, and as Vice President of It forms about one-fourth of the whole property of the the United States, was rapidly glanced at.

Vice Presidency? He is one of us. He was born in Bun- is not so. The Governor made a calculation of the combe county. N. C., in humble circumstances-raised amount of poll tax which 50 slaves would pay during in a log cabin, moved with his father to Kentucky-be- life, as compared with that which 50 free persons would came a farmer in Indiana. Sent to the Legislature and pay, under the constitution and laws as they now stand to Congress. Distinguished himself in the Mexican The 50 free persons, supposing them to be half male war, doing his work well there, as he always did his and half female, would pay \$480 poll tax during their work, whipping the enemy honestly and soundly wher- whole lives. The 50 slaves would pay \$1,500. The ever he met them. The charge of disunion against our amount of revenue from the black poll is about 21/2 times Presidential candidates, as urged by the Opposition, is more than from the white poll, while of the \$51,000 negatived by the whole history and character of the paid by the white poll \$20,000 comes from slaveholders nominees, as well as by the platform adopted, which con- who also pay the taxes on the black poll. tains no principle that is not identical with or sustained ratified the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane .-Gov. Ellis had raised that banner in the mountains, and public treasury. the people had rallied around it enthusiastically.

Gov. Ellis then turned to the State canvass. He said absolutely new in the history of the State. The op- moved to insert it. position always had some new issue. General Dockery harangued for a distribution of the public Carolina. The Legislature passed an ad valorem law didate of their own party, and went for Mr. McRae on the distribution issue. He was beaten, as Mr. Dockery had been-only more so. Now the issue is upon the mode of taxation. Taxes, say they, are not fairly imposed—under the guise of zeal for what they call the ad against the slave labor of their section. This provision valorem system of taxation, they ask Democrats to the further objection that hardly any two men agreed upon the objects to be attained by holding a Convention as proposed in the platform of the Opposition, quoting the resolution upon that subject:

The only fair and legitimate construction of that retaxed alike, with a discrimination against goods brought into the State, on their first introduction. There is to be no exemption. Mr. Henry, of Bertie, was opposed even to Mr. Turner's resolution to exempt tin cups, and ply to negroes only :- says that every species of property shall pay equally according to value. Elsewhere it is represented differently. It is asserted that the only object is to impose heavier taxes on negro property than

present, a tax of \$1 on the \$100 pay \$36,000. At in North Carolina. Arguments have been used in North Carolina. Arguments have been used in North Carolina in North Carolina and arguments have been used in North Carolina. Arguments have been used in North Carolina arguments have been used in North Carolina. Arguments have been used in North Carolina arguments have been used in North Carolina. Arguments have been used in North Carolina arguments have been used in North Carolina. Arguments have been used in North Carolina arguments have been used in North Carolina. erty would pay \$3,600. So dirks, pistols, etc., paying now \$29,000, would pay \$2,900. It might be said that a license would be charged; but even then, as proposed, the amount raised would fall far short of the present revenue from that source. So in regard to the liquor tax -putting that at Mr. Pool's ad valorem rate of 10 cts. on the \$100, would result in a serious deficiency there. As for the tax on sularies and professional incomes, that produced some thirteen thousand dollars, of which it appears that about twelve thousand are paid by lawyers, doctors, and public officers, and about one thousand as

a tax upon the wages or salaries of overseers, mechanics,

etc. He thought the revenue law ought to be modified

so far as concerns wages of overseers and mechanics .-

He did not see why professional incomes should not con-

tribute their share to sustain the burdens of the State. The tendency of this uniform ad valorem system would be to throw the burdens upon productive industry. He referred to the outcry about little negroes under 12 years not paying taxes. He showed that were all the negroes in the State under 12 years old taxed 80 cents a piece, the amount of revenue in addition to that now collected would be forty thousand dollars. Apply the uniform ten cents on the hundred dollars to money pay them? at interest and there would at once, on that one item, be a loss of revenue to the amount of \$65,000. \$15,000 more than the whole revenue to be got from taxing all summed up certain classes of articles upon which, by a would like to devote some time to the mi sed by Mr. Pool, a clear loss of revenue would be sustained to the amount of \$295,000, or \$235,000 even after deducting the amount of \$60,000 to be obtained by taxing all negroes under 12 and over 50 equally with those now taxed. The taxes referred to are now collected from luxuries, and from that class best able to \$235,000 deficit to be made up from other sources, from

Equal taxation has been used as a catch word -no more. politic when applied to all property, without reference worth \$100 and upon a hundred dollars worth of land would be equal in amount and rate of per centage, but would the burden of the tax be equal upon the rich man who can carry a gold watch as a luxury, or at best as a mere convenience, which could be dispensed with, and upon the poor man to whom that \$100 worth of land may be indispensable for the production of bread to sustain himself and family. These apostles of ad valoinstil a prejudice against the nigger, whose labor was Gov. Ellis commenced his address by returning his productive, and the result of whose labor contributed

throw the weight upon those least able to bear it.

But this is a great social as well as financial question

It was also a great sectional as well as social questest for Governor. Then, as now, he came as the reption. It was proposed to call a Convention on the fedntative of the Democratic party, and he must attriberal basis. On that basis the control of the Conver ute the cordial support of the Democracy of Wilson tion would be in the hands of the West. Ad valorem rather to their devotion to principle than to any pecu- would increase the taxes of the East and thus decrease liar merit or popularity of his own. Sixteen years ago the relative power of the West in the Senate. This in the House of Commons he had sat side by side with would lead inevitably to a demand on the part of the the representatives from Edgecombe and Nash. Then West for a modification of the basis of representation in they stood together for the principles of Democra- that body and the substitution of the Federal or cy—he was happy to feel that they were standing together now.

The expression of the Democratic party said the

the white basis, either of which would give the control
of both branches to the West. He felt confident the
distant, and Mr. Badger was surrounded and bulwarked The organization of the Democratic party, said the West would use their power as well as any other sec-Governor, is now complete. In Breckinridge and Lane tion, but he was opposed to giving the control of both we have candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presi- branches to either the East or the West. The balance of power now existing was satisfactory to both. He was opposed to doing anything calculated to set neighbour

But the charge was made that slave property did not State and pays about one-fourth of the taxes raised .-And who is General Joe Lane, our candidate for the It is said that negroes are taxed like white men. This

It is argued that land is taxed higher than slaves. by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott If land is taxed too high, that is no argument to prove case. In every section of the State the people have that slaves are taxed too low. He believed that the tax on land might admit of reduction without injury to the

When people were called upon to change any part or provision of their Constitution, they should look to the that we were confronted by an issue new to this genera- history of such part or provision, the persons by whom tion at least, though not, as he would hereafter show, it was inserted and the reasons by which they were

In 1782 there was an ad valorem fever in North lands. He was defeated. Mr. Gilmer came out as which after having been in existence for one year, was the nominee of the Know Nothings-told the people found to work so badly, that it was repealed. In 1784 that all parties were corrupt, and that to save the country the legislature passed a law regulating the mode in which they must join the American Order. Mr. Gilmer was defeated. Then they gave up the idea of running a can-Constitution; in 1835, the proposition so to embody having been made by Mr. Whitaker, of Cherokee, being inserted as a guarantee to quiet the reasonable anprehensions of the Eastern men, least an oppressive sys tem of taxation should at some future time be adopted the Constitution was adopted with great unanimity

Men charging upon this provision as odious, iniqu vote for and co-operate with Know Nothings. The tous and so on through the vocabulary of abuse, should scheme of the Opposition would be destructive to the recollect that the law upon which said provision is based revenue system of the State; besides, it was liable to the further objection that hardly any two men agreed by the heroes and statesmen who fought the battles of the revolution, and consolidated the government of the State. That its embodiment into constitution of 1835 was approved by and voted for by who is always ready to do his whole duty to his party. men like Col. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe, Judge Our Opposition friends know the piercing nature of his Daniel, David L. Swain, Kenneth Rayner, David Out-Resolved. That we recommend a convention of the people of the State be called on the federal basis as early as practicable, for the purpose of so modifying the constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens. law, and by honest Old Nat. Macon himself. It was and lic works, involving large expenditures of State money solution was that all property in the State should be the West and in the West, against any measure that

and are now keeping up this agitation, must be apparother such small matters. The Greensboro' Patriot ent to all. Mr. Pool himself is plainly and repeatedly says it is not true that ad valorem is intended to appear recorded against ad valorem during the session of the last Legislature—he has turned round, and now there is nothing like ad valorem. The Raleigh Register wheeled round with agility, and the Opposition men of Onslow, Washington and other counties, after having resolved that ad valorem was only evil, and that continually those to which it is now subject. Different faces are presented to different sections. For his (Gov. Ellis') John Pool was the prophet. The whole affair was a

of life could be kept within very moderate bounds. He enumerated various classes of property—as, for instance, pleasure carriages, gold watches, etc.; from which, at identical with the Opposition platform and are

Every man in any county is directly interest slaves held therein, although he does not own any, since the slave is taxed to assist in the education of the poor white children, and the maintenance of poor white persons unable to support themselves. Of the staples which go abroad to pay the debts of the State and of her people, and to bring in money, the great portion—probably nineteenth-twentieths is the product of slave labor.—Why do anything to drive out this labor, which, well-directed by the white man, produces the means which find their way into the hands of the mechanic, the merchant or the business man. Drive out this labor, or diminish it to any great extent, and you strike a severe blow at

th sprosperity of the State.

The Governor alluded to the fact that no unqualified ad valorem existed in any State-cited the instance of Virginia, where slaves under 12 are not taxed—also Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and even Georgia, where the negroes are taxed upon a stated assure value-not an assessed one, owing perhaps to the difficulty of making an assessment.

The Governor showed that in every sense of the word it was the dictate of sound policy to retain the slave population of the State. Unlike land, slaves could be emoved if the soil or the markets of other States offered superior inducements, and were all the slaves driven out. the fixed landed property of the State would be none the less bound for her debt. Would it be better able to

Governor Ellis complained that great injustice had been done him by the opposition press and orators.-To his knowledge not a single incident occurring in the course of the canvass had been correctly the nigger babies in the State. He enumerated and or impartially stated by the opposition press. He change from the present revenue system, to that propo- of sundry opposition speakers who had been talk but the exhausted state of his physi-

ing around, but the exhausted state of his p cal system, owing to the fatigues of an arduous protracted canvass, warned him to desist He would simply make a brief reference to certain remarks made by Hon. George E. Badger, as he found them reported in the Wilmington Herald. It had been his intention to have noticed this matter in Wilmington, but the necessity of meeting other engagements precluded the pos-sibility of his addressing his fellow-citizens of Wilmington during the present canvass. In all probability, he could not now speak at any point nearer Wilmington every species of property, would have a tendency to than this place (Wilson) or Clinton. He would, thereoverburden and thus cripple productive industry, and fore, at this time proceed to offer the very few remarks

> he had to make on the subject. Mr. Badger, it would appear, had charged him (Gov. Ellis) with having alluding to him (Mr. Badger) gratuitously and offensively. Mr. Badger also, it seems, harped a good deal upon the phrase ipse dixit, a phrase which does not occur at all in the speech of the Governor to which Mr. Badger made reference. Governor Ellis had spoken of Mr. Badger's attempting to dictate as exhibied by his remark to Mr. Ferebee, of Camden, when he requested him to tell the people of that county to go for ad valorem. "Tell them," said Mr. Badger, "that I say

Governor Ellis, in alluding to the history of ad lorem had felt perfectly authorized to refer to the political position and antecedents of its most prominent sponsors, Mr. Badger among the number. As an opponent of ad valorem, he may have been influenced in his referrem would take the greater part of the taxes off luxu- ence connecting Mr. Badger's name with ad valorem. by the notorious fact that that name is almost certain eath to any measure with which it is connected. Mr. Badger may be a great lawyer, and possess all the abilities that himself and friends think he does, but one thing is certain, that whatever his abilities are, they have been exerted simply for his own promotion. He had never raised a finger to promote any great public improvement, or to further any measure for the real good of the State. All this the people know, and hence their disioining in the bill of indictment preferred by the Opposition Convention against the Democratic party, which bill the legislation for which Mr. Badger cast the one good vote of his life, figures as most serious count.

Of course, as a public man, Gov. Ellis could not and did not complain of Mr. Badger's having attacked his political position or criticised his political record; but by his friends, with no opportunity for reply, certainly exhibited a specimen of that safe and high-toned chivalry which will at once be recognized as characteristic of the Hon. gentleman. Surely Mr. Badger ought to be the last man to get excited, even if his own political record should be a little roughly handled, when he recollects that in 1840 he, as a member of the Whig Executive Committee, appended his name to a circular openly accusing the whole people of Edgecome county f a corrupt design to toist in one thousand frandulent

The Governor spoke about two hours and a quarter to a very attentive audience, whose judgment he carried with him throughout.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.

The Meeting Last Night. In accordance with previous notice, an immense and enthusiastic meeting of our Democratic fellow-citizens assembled last night in Maj. Walker's Yard. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Moody B. Smith, Eli W. Hall, S. J. Person, and J. L. Holmes. Throughout the meeting each speaker was loudly and repeated applauded. We do say, in all candor, that during a residence of nearly sixteen years in Wilmington, we have never witnessed a more full or a more determined assemblage of the Democracy. It seemed that the fruit was just then ripe for gathering. Mr. Smith spoke first, and in a speech of about an hour, he showed up the Opposition in their true colors. His remarks were listened to with profound respect, and received the heartiest ap-

plause of his hearers. Eli W. Hall, Esq., followed in a short speech, and said that having been canvassing the county, he had been somewhat off the road, and didn't get the papers; but the Opposition candidates for the House Commons had been telling us that the Democratic party was disbanded—dead in Wilmington. If this was so, that the Democratic party in Wilmington had died, judging from the immense throng which have me here to-night, he must come to the conclusion that the old mother of Democracy has given birth to another young one, and it was the biggest, fattest, plumpest baby he had ever seen.

Hon. S. J. Person was next called up, and for a short white entertained the meeting in a strain of eloquence for which he is so much noted. Had we the space we would endeavor to give as correct a report of this speech as its importance would seem to require; but as we have not, we must content ourselves with a mere passing

After Mr. Person had concluded, John L. Holmes. Esq, was called upon the hustings, and entertained the assembled multitude in a few thrilling remarks, urging apon his fellow-Democrats the necessity of doing their days. Everybody knows Mr. Holmes to be one of the best stump speakers in this part of the State, and one

Everything went off to the satisfaction of all present At 20 minutes to 11 o'clock, the meeting adjourned midst the greatest enthusiasm

At Wilson we had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Lawrence, of the Wilson "Star of Freedom," Mr. Robinson, of the Goldsboro' "Rough Notes," and Mr. Callan, of the Tarboro' "Mercury." Hon. Thos. Ruffin was also in attendance. He looks well, but is thinner than he used to be. Our Editorial friends all look lively, and we take it that they are all as clever fellows as ral, has been defeated for the nomination for Congress one would be likely to meet up with in a day's journey. The Star is flourishing. Our friend Foy, of the "Led. ger," was not in town. So we did not have the pleas-

A well-informed planter told us yesterday, that the ground, and Mr. Logan did just that thing, until he he estimated that the cotton crop of Edgecombe county has grounded himself. would be short to the amount of four thousand bales, on account of the injury sustained by hail. The destruction of crops by hail this season has been very great.

part, he did not think a uniform rate of taxation upon every species of property, whether levied under the ad valorem system or otherwise, would suit for North Carolina. Nearly half our revenue is collected by taxes upon luxuries, and by levying comparatively high rates upon these, the rates imposed upon the necessaries rates upon these, the rates imposed upon the necessaries and the Hartford Press, another bitter.

John Pool was the prophet. The whole affair was a game to distract the Democratic party and draw off Democratic votes, by a scheme plausible in appearance, but which must prove disastrous in effect, if ever an attempt was made to put it into operation.—
For this a cry had been raised against slaves and slaves had slightly advanced. Provisions were dull. Freights had slightly advanced. Sterling bills quoted at 113½a.

Exchange on New York, 100% al01½a.

The canvass in this county is fast drawing to a cl The Candidates for the Senate, House of Comm and Sheriff addressed their fellow-citizens of Lillington, (Long Creek,) on Monday. On Wednesday they spoke in Wilmington, and this closes the regular discussions between them, although, we presum there will be meetings around town up to the day of election or the day preceding. We are pleased to know that good feeling has prevailed between the candidates personally. As we have not heard the discussions we forbear remark, at present. Of course all the reports of collisions between the candidates for Sheriff are totally erroneous. Messrs. Hall and Vann have got along quite quietly and smoothly, although the contest waxes warm, and, judging from the remarks of the friends of the candidates for that office, the vote may be expected to be close.

The impression made by the advocates of ad valorem. outside of town, is next to nothing. Of that we feel assured. No doubt Messrs. Meares and Poisson bave labored assiduously for their cause. We do not wish either to assail these gentlemen personally, or depreciate their abilities, but still the fact will be found as we have stated. At different points too, the opposing candidates we learn, have made attacks upon Governor Ellis, the very bitterness of which must have tended to frustrate their own efforts and injure their cause, first because public opinion will not sustain nor approve such attacks, and because further, they can only have the effect of rousing the friends of that worthy gentleman and faithful officer. Our talented friends, Messrs. Hall and Person, have sustained themselves well, and done good we receive from all the precincts from which we have received any reports. Mr. Shaw, also, although compelled by sickness in his family to be absent from some of the appointments, has shown himself to be a candidate fully deserving of the confidence of the people and entitled to their suffrages. Our county ticket ought to receive such a vote as their character and principles entitle them to at the hands of the people of New Hanover

Of course we hear a good many reports of various kinds, most of which we must suppose are believed to be true by those who make them, but for all that they must be taken with many grains of allowance. The one fact remains, and to this we would call the attention of our friends throughout the county -a full vote in the country is a Democratic victory. We ask of our Democratic bretheren in the different precincts in the county to bear this in mind. Bring out a full vote and all will be right. Give some time to this. The Democrats of the county can poll a largely increased vote-a vote much in advance of what they gave to Ellis in 1858 .-Then the election of Ellis by a large majority was conceded by all parties. Now, the opposition are thoroughly roused and fully organized. They are armed with a new hobby got up for the purpose. They are leaving no stone unturned-no effort untried. The present is the time when every Democratic vote ought to be polled. We call upon the ever faithful Democracy of the county to be up and doing. Now is the time when their efforts will tell.

The opposition, we know, calculate largely upon gains in the town of Wilmigton, and we must say that. gress did give one good vote-that in favor of the Kan- party here as contrasted with the active and untiring exortions of their opponents, the calculation is not made without some appearance of reason. If the Democrats of the town of Wilmirgton would avert such a result they must emulate the zeal of their political antagonists. We are no alarmist, but neither do we wish to hold out any false hopes. To prevent serious inroads, every honorable effort must be used, every honorable means must be brought to bear between now and the day of election, by talking, canvassing, by the circulation of documents and every other fair and proper means of informing the judgment and arousing the enthusiasm of the Democracy.

Death of Mr. Gales.

The telegraph brings us intelligence of the death of the venerable and distinguished Editor of the National Intelligencer, a man who, with all his faults as a politician, (and who is free from them,) enjoyed the esteem and respect of all who knew him-a man who reflected honor upon his profession—whose tone, both personally and editorially, was that of a high-minded gentlemen gers, including four children, on board. Three of the and editorially, was that of a high-minded gentleman .-Under his auspices and that of his venerable compeer, Mr. Seaton, the Intelligencer at one time possessed a large political influence, and even after that had passed away, the high literary character of the paper survived and retained for it a position in journalism almost pecu-

The triend and companion of several generations of statesmen-distinguished for his talents and estimable for his social virtues, the death of Mr. Gales is really a national loss. His departure will be regretted by those who dissented from his politics almost as much as by those who followed his teachings as their political Bible.

Wilson is the county seat of Wilson County, which said County was formed out of a good slice of Edgecombe and smaller slices of Wayne, Nash and Johnston. It has grown into quite a Village, since the old days when it was only known as Tossnot Depot. There are several bandsome residences, several good stores, some handsome churches, extensive school buildings, and a neat court house. It is very scattering, however, and covers a vast area. Court is in session there this week and we saw a good many members of the bar, from Goldsboro' and Turboro', together with the resident lawyers in attendance .-Wilson votes for members of the Legislature with the counties from which it was taken. The county seat is in that part taken from Edgecombe, and so Messrs. Clark, Bridgers and Woodward were present on their canvass. Of course Pool and ad valorem are at a dis-

The Governor looks well, but thin ;-in good spirits but over-worked. He said he had traveled six to seven hundred miles in the last three weeks-mostly by horsepower, and spoken almost every day. He speaks most cheeringly of the West and the prospects there.

count in the region of old Edgecombe. Ellis will pro-

bably gain-certainly not lose in that section.

We have received the first number of "The Weekly Rough Notes," published at Goldsboro', by the Messrs. Robinson, Editors and Proprietors of the Daily Rough Notes. It is of large size-well printed -well gotten up, and its editorials are marked by the ability which all would took for in anything erganating from our friend Mr. Robinson, or the Messrs. Robinson Price \$2 a year in advance. Circulate the documents Send in your bank notes and get the Rough Notes.

John A. Logan, of Illinois, Mr. Douglas' mar of all work, document distributor and whipper-in-genebefore the Democratic convention in his district, and a Breckinridge and Lane man nominated over him. Logan is now serving his first-and last session in Congress. There is such a thing as running the thing in

Principal of Lillington Masonic Institute.

Harper for August has been laid on our ta by Kelley, Market Street. Price 25 cents.

MGTON CITY, D. C., July 234, 1860. Joseph Gales, Esq., one of the veteran editors and pro-rieters of the National Intelligencer, died on last Saturday light, near this City, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was universally respected.

PUNERAL OF MR. GALES. Washington City, D. C., July 24th, 1860.

Joseph Gales, Esq., (whose death was announced on yesterday.) will be buried to-day. All the city offices are closed and draped in mourning.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 25th, 1860. The funeral of Mr. Gales, which took place yesterday, was the largest ever seen here. There were eighty carriages in attendance. All the corporation offices were riages in attendance. All the corporation offices were closed, together with other tokens of respect manifested

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. St. John's N. B., July 20th, 1860. The steamship Connaught, from Galway for Boston with dates to the 11th has arrived bere.

The Prince of Wales sailed on the tenth. The assembling of the European Congress on the Swiss question is considered as certain, to take place at Paris in October next.

There is nothing important from Sicily. The papal government have released the political pris-

opers of Romagna. Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 11th, 1860. Cotton-Sales of two days, Monday and Tuesday. reached 35,000 bales. The market was generally active, and prices firmer. [No quotations given.] Breadstuffs were dull, and prices easier, but quotations unchanged service in the Democratic cause. Such are the reports The Sugar market closed buoyant, and all qualities had slightly advanced. Rice was quiet. Rosin was steady. with sales of 1,200 barrels at 4s a 4s 5d. Spirits Turpentine was dull at previous quotations, 32s a 32s 6d.

> ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. NEW YORK, July 20, 1860-12 M. The Steamship Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst., has just arrived. Her news has been anticipated by the Connaught at Halifax.

The Liverpool Cotton market for the week ending the 5th inst. had declined 1/4d-and prices irregular and holders were pressing on the market.

Breadstuffs had a declining tendency, except for Corn, which was steady. Provisions were dull. The money market was slightly easier.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1860. The Africa's news from Liverpool is unimportant .-The paval store market was unchanged. TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. John's, N. B., July 24th, 1860. The Steamship North Briton, from Galway, Ireland, has arrived at this port, with dates from Liverpool to the 13th inst. The general news is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 13th, 1860. Cotton steady. Sales for the week of 75,000 bales I'here is a better tone in the market, and prices are more regular. Middling Orleans 5%d.; Middling Uplands 51/d. Stock 1,226,000 bales, of which 1,049,000 are

Breadstuffs quiet, but steady, except Corn, which has an advancing tendency.

The Provision and Produce market is generally un-

Consols closed at 931/a a 931/4. ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. Johns, N. B., July 25th, 1860. The Steamship Canada, passed Cape Race on Monday night bound to Boston, with news one day later from Europe, to the 14th inst.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady. The esti mated sales for two days (Friday and Saturday previous) is 18,000 bales. Flour was dull and prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Wheat steady; Corn firm; Provisions dull; Sugar buoyant; and advanced 6d.; Coffee steady; Rice quiet; Rosin dull at 4s. a 4s. 5d. Turpentine was dull, and all qualities had slightly de-clined.

The political news is unimportant. It is reported that Garibaldi's Ministry has resigned Several Steamers have been purchased in Liverpool for Garibaldi, and two of them had sailed.

The Neapolitan corville have deserted and joined BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA NORFOLK, VA., July 21st, 1860. The Steamship Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia via

Norfolk for Richmond, was burnt near Jamestown on last Thursday night. It is thought the fire was caused children were lost—the other passengers were saved on rafts and picked up by the Steamer Curtis Peck. THE GREAT EASTERN.

NEW YORK, July 19th, 1860. The Steamship Great Eastern closes to visitors on the 28th iost. She will leave for England, via Halifax, on the sixteenth of August next.

BALTIMORE, July 24th, 1860. The Common Councils of the city have refused to accede to the demands of the Agent of the Great Eastern,-consequently she will not come to Annapolis. New York Markets.

[At the close yesterday.] NEW YORK, July 25th, 1860.

Cotton closed quiet. Flour declining; Southern \$5 30 a 5 60. Wheat declined 1 a 2 cts. Corn declined 1c. Spirits Turpentine steady at 38 a 39c. pe gallon. Rosin dull at \$1 45.

Destructive Hall Storm in Onslow We regret to learn from a letter in the Herald of yesterday, from Owen Huggins, Esq., that on the 3d of July Mr. H's plantation was visited with a terrible whirl wind, which did him vast damage, prostrating his Caldebase, and at Coldsboro, he expresses her bright and the coldsboro, and caldebase, and at Coldsboro, and caldebase, and caldeba stables, a long and heavy building, valued at \$3,000.— Mr. Pool jumped clean off his Goldsboro' platform

"On the 11th day of the present month, we had another hurricane which blew down the corn and about five thousand panels of fence for me; and on the evening of the 17th instant, just as the sun was setting, a most terrible looking cloud sprung up in the West, and passed over with the most appaining consequences. It raised and hailed in torrents for one hour. It was certainly ruinous and destructible to me—all in a single instant, as it were, my crop was perfectly devastated. I had about 1200 acres in corn, which was in a fine state of cultivation and bid fair to gather from 2500 to 3000 barrels of corn; about 120 acres of beautiful cotton, and 23 acres of sweet potatoes, all of which looked promising, but now, alas, it is all dissipated, as it were, and I shall not make anything at all. I also planted about four hundred bushels of peas, and there is not a pea standing on the plantation. At the very lowest estimate, my loss is as follows, viz:

2200 barrels of corn, say \$4,....

your friends are not misled by the truth, and the truth will triumph in his official chair two years longer the sections, was relied up in a wad the sections, was relied up in a wad the sections. Another section the building. Another sections the building.

That the government of a letritory, organized by an action congress, is provisional and temporary, and during its tence all citizens of the United States have an equal right of settle with their property in the Territory, without the ights, either of person or property, being destroyed or in paired by congressional or territorial legislation.

That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its the duty of the rederal government, in all its the duty of the rederal government.

That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sover, eightly commences, and, being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the

equisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms on orable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the cable moment. Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to lefeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law an lostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and resolved in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States is the constitution of this government.

cognize it as the imperative duty of this government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at hor in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native.

whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in political, commercial, postal and military point of view, a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlant coasts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do here pledge themselves to use every means in their power to se cure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constin-tional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific ocean are

Rail Road Arrangements. We learn from the Charleston Courier, that arrange, ments have been completed for a through ticket from

Beginning at Mobile, this ticket will include the sa wing stages and connections:

Mobile to Montgomery, by the Steam Packet Line Cox, Brainard & Co., who are the general Agents for the through tickets at that terminus.

Mobile to New York. The Courier says:

Montgomery to Columbus, by Montgomery and West Point Rail Road; Columbus to Macon by Southwest Macon to Savannah, by Georgia Central Rail Road Savannah to Charleston, by Charleston and Savan

nah Rail Road. Charleston to Florence, by Northeastern Rail Real

Florence to Wilmington, by Wilmington and Man hester Rail Road. Wilmington to Weldon, by Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road. Weldon to Petersburg, by Petersburg Rail Road

Petersburg to Richmond, by Richmond and Peters ourg Rail Road. Richmond to Acquia Creek, by Richmond, Fred cksburg and Petersburg Rail Road. Acquia Creek to Washington, by Potomac Ster

Boat Line. Washington to Baltimore, by Baltimore and Rail Road. Baltimore to Philadelphia, by Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road.

Philadelphia to New Brunswick, and New Bruns wick to New York, with a choice of routes. The price from Mobile to New York is \$49 % from Mobile to Philadelphia \$46 90, under the name regulations.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK .- St. Josephs, July 20 .- The Pike's Peak express has arrived, bringing Denver city dates to July 15th. The city was visited on the 14th by a tremendous storm. The streets and cellars were looded with water, and a lage amount of goods were damaged. The rain was so dense that persons could not see across the streets. The Metropolitan Billard Salon was struck by lightning and several persons stunned.

A large building in process of erection on Blake street. all, the walls being undermined by the water The advanced division of U. S. troops from (ar Flovd. on their way to Arisona, passed through Denve on the 15th.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER ARIEL-New York, July 22 .- The steamer Ariel arrived by this evening, with the California mails of the 30th of June. Mazatlan advices report that the U.S. frigate Lancaster was to leave June 2d for Guyamas, to return in twenty days, and then leave for Acapulco, Panametec. The St. Mary's was to leave the same day for the

same destination. The sloop-of-war Cyane was expected from San Fran cisco, to make her head quarters at Mazatlan. The American vessels which were recently seized a Mazatlan have been given up. The British troops had evacuated San Blas.

ABDUCTION OF " Tom." - Baltimore, July 22.-You Augusta dispatch in relation to the abduction of I the negro pianist, is a hoax. Tom gave a concert this city two nights ago, and is now, with Mr. Offee in Frederick City, about 40 miles distant, where he is giving a series of concerts. He will return to Baltimore and give another concert next week. Tom's concerts by the way, are attended with great success. Tel. Corr. Char. Courier.

CHEERING NEWS!-The Goldsboro' Rough Notes his morning contains cheering news from the West-Never was news more cheering than that which have received, since Saturday, from all parts of

We have seen delegates going to and returning for the Grand Lodge, 1. O. O. F., held at Statesville week, and they all agree in saying that ad valorem is to where—that Gov. Ellis will triumph with a free suffrage. Democratic majority.

Those gentlemen who have returned from Statesville met with delegates from all parts of the State, while makes their report every way reliable.

A citizen of Goldsboro', just returned from the White Sulphur Springs, reports ad valorem on its last legs

He, too, saw persons from all parts of the State an

learned that the Democracy will not only hold its OWI but make large gains in the West. He heard the candidates speak at Newton, and, ing also heard them at Goldsboro', he expresses his ioldsboro' speech. At Newton, says this gentler

It also blew down a poultry house in the yard, 30 by

What think Eastern slaveholders of that, and went in for taxing the negro only. reliance can they place in such a man? Our informant is, or was an old line whig, is a ing member of the Bar here and no man who knows will dispute his word.

Democrats, up to your work and the day is your You drove Know Nothingism out of the offices of government, and made it ashamed to show its face I icly, have you not already consigned ad valorem, puny midnight bantling of Knownothingism, to

On next Thursday week the battle will be fought Let not the sun of that day set on a defeated democn cy. Let not the wails of the nursing mother of liber be heard on that day. Stand bravely at your posts Keep one eye on your banner and another on the for-You know the enemy you have so often met and su quered. You fight a bloodless but decisive battle or constitution needs no tinkering just now. Your enemy

has ever been the foe to the poor man and the tried castes. Under the garb of philanthropy, he would a day kindle the blood of the poor man against the read and to-morrow would set his heel on the poor man's need and to-morrow would set his heel on the poor man's need and to-morrow would set his heel on the poor man's need and to-morrow would set his heel on the poor man's need and to-morrow would set his heel on the poor man's need and to-morrow would set his heel on the poor man's need and to-morrow would set his heel on the poor man's need and to-morrow would set his heel on the poor man and the triend the poor man and the poor man against Besides the loss of my pork, which is considerable, as I intended to fatten 350 hogs, but alas, I cannot do so, as all my anticipations for the future are entirely prostrated.—
From the information I can gain, no one is injured seriously in this county, but me. except one or two poor men who reside contiguous to my plantation.

\$14,360
The poor man and the rich man are mutually dependent and their equality must be maintained. This is the mission of democracy; this the contest to be decided.

Prepare for the day of battle. Be the first to elect the field and the last to leave it. Remember what you Prepare for the day of battle. Be the first to the field and the last to leave it. Remember what y

ormer triumphs cost and what they have achieved, brance cheer you in the coming struggle Democrats, rest assured, victory awaits you heads erect and steady tramp march proudly to her bal where, on the second day of August, she waits to ha

you and proudly greet you for your deeds of moral rate.

There is no defeat to resolute endeavor.

Just de proudly your whole duty, knowing that the claims of the Opportunities of the Opportunities. sition to victory is idle boast

But be on the alert for all manner of rumors and sorts of documents and handbills from this to the day

election, and on that day. Heed them not and see your friends are not misled by them. Contend for truth, and the truth will triumph and place Gov. in his official chair two years longer. "So mote it

washington, July 22d.—No appointment has related there would man life.—
just as the people on racch their the they all postage stamps was found in the office as to materially reduce the sum in default. The securities are ample.

TO DOUGALD MCMILLAN, Esq. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :-- Agreeable to the kind invita-Trustees of Oakley, I come here to redeem my address you with whatever ability I possess. My ment to the cause of learning, and my zeal for the sof Oakley forbid that I should decline.

pose is not to please the fancy by dwelling in the imaginary, or to win the attention and satisfy the and intermpt at eloquence: but simply and plainly out a few hints on the influence and necessity of on, to warn you school box and girls against the stacles and evils that beset your way, and to give ne friendly advice in the way of procuring for your education, drawn from experience, that unerring hest of teachers. I do not profess to have made the her use of advantages which I have had, but I can better rein I have erred, and warn you sgainst falling into most of young people schools are considered merely

h most of young people schools are considered meterly coes of cruel confinement and punishment; you say to elves, when you approach a difficult lesson, or enter upnew study, that you don't see any use of acquiring this, per be of any use to me, I can live quiet and easy knowing this, and why trouble and vex myself with this, and this trouble and very life. These are f Sloth, the most artful, persuasive and of deceivers. Close your ears against her imhis: nerve your arm to resist her subtilties, for, be you become a dupe to her sophistries, or suffer her nence to get the advantage of you, the day nell you will grieve over your weakness; when and parents that schooling is intended solely or own benefit, and that education is the richest legaa man can bequeath to his heirs. Do you believe that you'd tell you a lie? Do you believe that your parents to the trouble and expense of sending you to and then tell you a lie to induce you to accept of their offering? No! you do not believe this, it is impossi-you should. Ask yourselves in candor for whom ation is intended; the plainest answer of all the for yourself, for who can use it, who can take of it but yourselves; it is absolutely yours, at disposal, to use as you choose. You cannot real-comiary benefit while obtaining an education, as y serving apprentice at any trade, such as carpen-or the like; but you can realize an inward satisad approbation, to which none but the experienced Every scholar in the sound of my thrilling pride and over-sufficient satisfaction after ved a problem which required long hours of innight and close application; every bosom has beat i honest elation after having recited with suc healt lesson. Besides this, when you shall have education and enter into the great battle of

the vantage-ground which you will be able to asichly reward you for your time and expense; it t to what you turn your attention in after years, scipline will show itself in giant form and glowing Many young people deceive themselves as to the study, they allow themselves to fall into the for, that education and early intellectual culture the accumulation of a great many facts, however ndeterminate and unsystematic, and set themselves al reading so as to arrive at the accumulation of mind is prepared to go through the reay which facts and conclusions are forced upon the nding; many times they read an argument until they conclusion, quickly embrace the conclusion tully understanding the argument; this is the way thro many fallacies are forced upon the people by s and public thinkers. This is not, in the least, of early study, but on the other hand, its object the mind, to give the reasoning faculties exercise. then the memory and to invigorate and enlarge the city; you may study for weeks over the prob-cult mathematics, you may labor long over the on of a phrase or to imbibe the elements of lanthout arriving at a single practical fact, or seeing object at which you aim; but when you hrough, step by step, the mental process, es are brighter, and you are prepared to go ult mathematics, and to unravel the most complysics. When this point is arrived at, you The object, then, of mental training prepare you to enter into the more acde, not to learn you facts, but to prepare for yourselves, without the aid of an inarrive at conclusions safely by the exercise ny grey headed and dignified old farmers have

ry through a whole life of toil and disappointments, the faintest hope of improving your own or your i's condition; without throwing into the scales a hought to turn the tide, and give momentum to civil-The object of life is to advance; the watchword of is to advance; the zealous hopes of the philan-s to advance; the command of God is to advance by the moral nature and intellectual condition of utal training awakes the sleeping energies of the quickens and puts the senses on the alert to catch mbrace every opportunity to improve; it sets man ay of thinking—of concentrating and directing the ower of his mind to one particular object, and qualdissect every part of his subject and examine it macy ;-let that subject be what it may, it enables e his labors so as to arrive at the greatest possi-lishment with the least possible labor; in short, ery-day occurrences of common life. as well as aordinary emergencies of states and nations, edwill guide and advise you for the best. It is the tand truest friend that you can possess—always perity and adversity, to check your overweaning p your depressed spirits. It is a microscope eye, by enlarging the apparent field of visenables you to see the minutize of your subject, and it with the most accurate precision. Thousands of in portant things may be detected and explained, e unaided mind would never discern. The more the ained and exercised in the various studies that are d to enlarge the understanding, the more magnifybe the microscope, and the more easily and accu-will you be enabled to unravel the mysteries of sophand the manners of circumvention and imposition, leav-tre and unmistified the plain and naked truth. It you

table to complete your educational course by going ege, don't despair, but recollect that the mind goes

hint to hint, and that you can, after a little start,

severance and exertion, gain for yourselves what

re-a complete education. Then, push on as far as

t the aid of Pierce, Oimsted, Casar or Virgit; so

do it as well as did his forefathers, but I have no

tact and customs of your ancestors for a standard

ible while the opportunity attends you. Every hour of ise study enlarges and multiplies the senses of the mind makes broader and plainer the range of vision. Don't y yourselves to flag, or be deceived when the poet tells A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep, or taste not of the Pierian spring.

athout venturing to deny the fitness of these lines for asion on which they were uttered, still I do deny it general rule: they are only an exception to the gen These lines are calculated to deceive the curso ier, because we all know that there are some persons ther, because we all know that there are some persons to made fools by a little learning. But this class are tions, and are generally incapable of ever learning hat of iscern their own deficiency. I would advise and chall, then, if their opportunities are not as great as to drink deep whenever the opportunity presents it-most of wines, but of learning. Yes! drink as much as bly can; there is no danger of getting intoxicated, juring the constitution, provided the proper relie taken along with it. It is an excellent habit; ill talk ill of you for drinking down, on all occasions sing and information in your power, as they will sing excessively of intoxicating beverage; but praise will be due you, and you will receive it from every

tter you have obtained an education, be it little or much, d, it is at your own disposal, absolutely yours, to with as you see fit, no conveyance under Heaven can you of it, and you must use it, if use it at all, for good or evil; a non-use of it will implicate you in the sight of so will equally a mis-user of it bring down upon you with and displeasure of the Most High. If the Poet said that the project is a downwarf thing unless attended said that : learning is a dangerous thing unless attended a due sense of moral obligation, it strikes me that he id have laid down a correct and unwavering rule; eduis indeed dangerous when used to forward some mean sign, or to advance some ignoble undertaking, when the divated mind is so blackened and polluted by vice and inperance, as to blind the moral eye against all the enless of self-sacrificing philanthropists, to render the ear and beedless to the loud and eloquent appeals of the gelst, and the soul unmoved by the spectacle of the fixion and resurrection of the Savior of mankind. An alted man, without a due sense of moral duty, is like a control of the spectacle of the state of the same of a marking like a control of the savior of a marking like a control of the savior of a marking like a control of the savior of a marking like a control ship at sea, with the exception of a rudder, always drifted by adverse tides, and enveloped in the ool, or dashed to pieces against some dangerous cape, the power in the heart of changing its course or e disaster : so the man is ever liable to be carried by eve y tide of erroneous public opinion, and the treaties of Satan, into the whirlpool of excess and acy, until at last he is landed a wreck in hell. You oligation to use your education, be it little or in some way acceptable to God; therefore, that de-of moral training which enables us to discern our relao our God, to our fellow man, and to all things with hwe come in contact, should be sirictly attended to gidly carried out, when we come to look into the wide world of vice and wickedness, seeking a calling to th we are to apply the strength of our mental attain-

are not put in this world to waste away our preciou and dissipate our senses in wanton riot and inglorious
with appetites always gratified and never sickened life ever fresh and joys ever new—with no ill-forune, all prosperous and flourishing. Your own good con-ace, if it has been trained by the lessons of Eternal Wiswe also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar cience, if it has been trained by the lessons of Eternal Wislom and Truth, will tell you that there is something wrong ally amiss about this kind of life could it ever be realized; and, on the other hand it will tell you that you have a task of perform; and, if it is not completely finished, you are to ou the light of recent the who placed you here gave to ou the light of recent the who placed you here gave to hower for every default. He who placed you here gave to you the light of reason to search out that task from the vaowed with common sense and physical ability must or, for without it there is no excellence, without it there is neither mental or physical vigor, cheerfulness or anima-

tion. You must labor or sink a hopeless prey to the tempter, for without some honest, pursuit to engage the attention, sickened idleness and ennui will seek to be relieved by resorting to the gambling saloon, the drunkard's bottle, and all the debasing and distracting agitations of vice.

Yast happiness enjoy thy gay allies;
A youth of follies, an old age of cares;
Young yet enervate, old yet never wise;
Vice wastes their frames and their mind impairs. Vain, idle, dissolute, in thoughtless care, Reserving woes for age, their prime they spend; All wretched, hopeless, to the evil days, With sorrow to the verge of life they tend;

With sorrow to the verge of life they tend; Grieved with the present, of the past ashamed; They live and are despised, they die, no more are named." Do you want me to give you incentives to study? I know not where to begin. All nature is ladened with them. Do you wish to excel? Study. Do you wish the gracious smile and kind approbation of your parents? Study. Do you wish to be respected and esteemed by all? Study. Do you wish the means of obtaining wealth? Study. Do you wish to advance society and preserve liberty? Study. Do you wish to bay up an inexhaustible store of contentment and happiness for afflicted old age? Study. Go it while you are young, and when you get

tible store of contentment and happiness for afflicted old age? Study. Go it while you are young, and when you get old you can come it, not go it at gambling, horse-racing and other dissolute habits, but go it at study; dive into the deep and exhaustless recesses of literature and science, and when you get old you can come at contentment and happiness.—
The long and weary hours of old age and debility may be cheered and lightened by the beauty of science, the melody of song and the tale of gone by ages, all of which are forever beyond the reach of the ignorant,

Learning is the mother of civilization, the mutual guardian of civil liberty and the strenuous promoter of christian

dian of civil liberty and the strenuous promoter of christian morality. These are the three great requisities that are ab solutely necessary to make a nation of people prosperous and happy. Without learning neither one can exist in simplicity and purity; education then is the greatest blessing that a people can possess, other things being equal. To demonstrate the truth of these assertions, you must needs follow me into the dark and oftentimes doubtful recess of medieval tale; as you travel through the great avenue of history, from the downfall of Roman magnificence and splendor, to the revival of learning and the consequent reformation of the christian religion in its purity, you pass through an unbroken night of ignorance, oppression and superstition for nearly five centuries, after which, here and there by the

way side you discover a faint glimmer of light from the mid-night lamp of some votary to literature and science : as you farther proceed those luminaries become more constant and more distinctly discernable, nearly to approach us, and in a few more centuries the day begins to appear over the east-ern horizon, the dusty volumes of Grecian and Roman liter-ature are rescued from the gloomy archives of Constantinople and disseminated over Western Europe to tell to a world of supine ignorance the tale of ancient magnificence, and shed upon the world a flood of light which has redounded

to the prosperity and happiness of all christendom.

But let us return to the history of learning in the prior period of the dark ages, and search out the obstacles that prevented the advance of civilization, and kept the mind of man so long benumbed by ignorance and superstition. All his-tory tells us that it was the Feudal system and the Papal power. One would naturally suppose, after the destruction of Rome, (which had long been esfeebled and declining, from the tyranny of its emperors and the profligacy of its people, and the consequent establishment of barbarian supremacy.) that the bold, free, and liberal nature of those sturdy northern men would be softened, animated and improved the barbarian supremacy.) proved by the study of the arts and sciences of the Roman which still remained among them for a while, but, instead of those bright anticipations being realized, how sadly different the picture! The insensible advance of feudal oppression, and the gradual decline of Christian purity into superstition and ignorance, and the consequent rise of the Papal influence thereon, present to our view the successive encroachments by which tyranny was established, and the gradual accessions of shade by which the world was at last enveloped in darkness. It was the studied policy of the great lords and barons, and even of kings and emperors, to keep their subjects in ignorance and darkness, lest the light which shone upon the middle and lower classes would dazzle their own splendor, and check their own despotic sway it was also the constant care of the pious Pope to hold the world in superstition and ignorance, so that he might sit enthroned, and bid the blind and worshipping world obey, or suffer the terrible consequences of his ecclesiastical thunder —the interdict and final excommunication, so that he could have an Emperor like Henry IV. of Germany, barefooted and in penance for three days before his palace, beseeching avor and acceptance. You will all agree with me, that whatever would tend to lessen or remove either of these two great evils by which the world was then possessed, would tend to ameliorate the condition of mankind, and be a bless ing to all future generations. Can it be shown that learning was one of the first and bitterest enemies to these institu

tions? I think it can.

About the close of the eleventh century, Henry the IV o severe exercise with less labor and exertion, calculated to review with care and pleasure kingdom, but their inhabitants were not prepared by learning, to take advantage of this immunity; about this time also, the seeds of knowledge had stealthily been sown and the revival of letters,) still many scholars had emigrated from the east, and were every day imparting wisdom into the minds of enthusiastic deciples; but those schools were so scattering that their effects were not yet noticed, until about a century and-a-half afterwards, knowledge told those people that there was a great deal to be made out of their immunity; they leagued together in what is known by the league of the Rhine and the Hanseatic league, for the estabunnecessary for a farmer to be an educated e can plow his corn, hoe his cotton or guber lishment of a system of commercial intercourse between the eastern and western divisions of mankind; this league conatience with this species of Old Fogyism; you may tinued for three hundred years to distribute the labors of art and the gifts of nature wherever it touched, until its desart and the girls of nature wherever it touched, into its des-tiny was accomplished and it was finally superceded on the discovery of the East Indies by a more complete though still imperfect system, which has so long continued to soften and improve the condition of man.

As the fortunes of the Greek empire declined, the inter-

as the fortunes of the Greek empire declined, the inter-course between Constantinople and Western Europe had long continued to add to the progress of the latter As early as the thirteenth century, the splendor of Greek learning and philosophy had illuminated the prime points of the king-dom of Western Europ:—as the inhuman Turks thickened around the walls of their dying prey. (Constantinople,) scholars every day made their escape from the terror of their arms into the West, and were there sowing the seeds of knowledge and opening the eyes of the prople, that they might more warmly receive and more cordially embrace the god of literature and science, when he should be driven from his abode in Constantinople by the ruthless Turk. Education, about the fourteenth and fixteenth centuries, had set the mind about the fourteenth and fitteenth centuries, had set the mind of man to thinking, and hereupon we denote the era of inventions and discoveries, especially of the art of turning linen into paper, the printing press and many others, the importance of which is sufficiently obvious to all; but what did the making of paper and the printing press do? It brought forth from their dusty and comparatively useless archives, the writings of sage philosophers, splendid theorists, admirable historians, and greatest of all, it entered with pious step the sacred repositories of the Holy Scriptures, and published all to an amazed and astonished world of superstition and comparative ignorance; and this was tices of the tures, and published all to an amazed and astonished world of superstition and comparative ignorance; and this was the fatal blow to the Papal power, which had grown to enormous proportions; it was destined to bring about a religious inquiry, which was to overthrow the authority of the Pope, and establish on its ruins pure and undefiled christianity, emenating from faith in the Son of God, instead of the dissolute and exacting Pope; this placed Christ at the head of the Church, instead of the wicked, imperfect and tyraunical Pope of Rome, this was the fruits of the seed sown by knowledge—this was the repository of intellectual culture over ig-Pope of Rome, this was the fruits of the seed sown by knowledge—this was the repository of intellectual culture over ignorance and superstition—this was the power of light over darkness. On the revival of learning, great efforts were made, on the part of rulers and those in authority, to suppress it, but it rose like a giant in the strong arm of the peasant, and set a world of kings and nobles at defiance.

Let me now in corclusion entreat all who are not interested in the course of learning to come in penage to its shring. ed in the cause of learning, to come in penance to its shrine, to bow their stubborn minds to its enlightening influence, to bow their stubborn minds to its enlightening influence, and to push onward the car of civilization, with whatever power they can wield. If you are too old to begin now, or it circumstances of life disable you, send your children, and teach them before they go, and while they are going, the power and importance of what they are about receiving. It is advancing your own social and political interest, for it improves the state of society in every particular—it purifies the government, and therefore improves the state of every individual who is a member of that society, or subject of that the government, and therefore improves the state of every individual who is a member of that society, or subject of that government. By giving to the people the means of detecting the imposition of their public servants, the mean sophistry of political demagogues and the ruinous tendency of false and treacherous principles, it purifies the great political heart of republican government, and causes it to circulate through the system its healthful and invigorating influence. Muster, then, fellow neighbors, under the standard of Oakley, bear its proud banner aloft and let Old Topsail rejoice in its triumph.

NEW Post Office.-A new Post Office has been established in Onslow county, N. C., called "Palestine," at the residence of O. B. Sanders, Esq., on Stone's Bay -John Shepard, Esq., Post Master.

A "LEADING" Broker is one whom the bulls and bears are willing to follow .- A sort of financial Grizzly Adams !- Boston Post.

MY FRIENDS desirous to correspond with me, will please address me at Palestine P. O., Opslow County, N. C. JOHN SHEPARD. July 24th, 1860 .- 273-daw-3t. THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING

MACHINE.
PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. Th most perfect Machine manufactured.

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall
118&22-t

Jan. 23d, 1860. HATHAWAY & CO.. WILMINGTON, N. C., OFFER FOR SALE

000 bags Rio, Lagusyra, Cape and Java Coffee. 300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now land ng from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas. 100 barrels Clarified Sugars.

50 tierces choice clean Rice. 500 barrels strictly choice planting Potatoes. 400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand. 40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar

TURNIP SEED_TURNIP SEED. abors of man and the peculiar circumstances of socie-which you may be cast. Every human being who is ed with common sense and physical ability must

Bladen, Brunswick and Cold citizens at the following time White Oak, Friday,..... Saturday, ... Beaverdam Parker's Store, ...31st " Colly, July 12. 262&46-tf

We are requested to an sounce Mr. JOHN P. LYTLE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Bladen county, at the next August election. [June 7, 1860-41-te

[From the Family Jou nal.] Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.

As evidence of the increasing popularity of this celebrated Remedy and proof the most convincing that it is the only reliable article manufactured for restoring grey hair to its natural color, and increasing its strength and beauty, we copy the following from the Saratogian:

It Never Falls—The most satisfactory results are always obtained by the use of Heimstreet & Co.'s Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorer. It is the oldest preparation of the kind and has triumphantly won for itself the name "inimitable" in spite of all the attempted imitations which have followed its introduction. The long array of names in our advertising columns of those well known in our vicinity, who have used it with complete success and commend it in unmeasured terms, is sufficient to prove its real value and its intrinsic excellence. We commend it to our readers.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere

by all Druggist.
Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

271-lm-daw.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inlammation-will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. Feb. 25.-147-3m-27-1y.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have con-cluded o again offer my name as a candidate for the office Sheriff. I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be neld in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

Daily Herald copy te. April 10th, 1860. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY. I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August elecof the County of New Hanover, as the cion, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 2nd, 1860.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, and first irticle of the kind ever introduced under the name of 'PULMONIC WAFERS,' in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve the above Complaints in I'en Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No Family should be without a Box of

in the house. No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and

by all Druggists.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va.,
Wholesele Are May 7, 1860.—207&37-eowlv.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's father, in Bladen County on the 11th inst., by Joseph Elwell, Esq., Capt. JOHN A. WATSON, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss MARY KELLY,

of Bladen County.

At Lillington, N. C, on the 18th July, CLAUD McKIN-ZIE BRADLEY, infant son of A. O. and E. F. Bradley. aged 4 mos. and 10 days. In Brooklyn, New York, July 12th, MACY TABOR, infant daughter of Marshall and Eliza A. Brown. On the 15th July, 1860, at his residence near Sladesville, Hyde County, N. C., JOHN BRUCE SMITH, aged 51 years. In Harnett County, on the 15th inst., at the residence of his Son-in-law, Dr. J. A. McKay, HIRAM W. FOY, of Wilmington, N. C., aged 50 years.

At Spring Garden, New Hanover county, on the 18th July, GEORGE THOMAS, infant sou of Annie V. and S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS information hath this day been made to us,
James Garrason and John F. Moore, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath
of William L. Moore, that CHARLES, a slave of light complexion, of common size, very likely and aged about 30
years, the property of said William L. Moore, has run away
and lays out and is committing depradations, and is now
perhaps on his way towards Pittsboro', and will probably
stop in Brunswick and Bladen Counties on his way thither.
These, therefore, are to command the said Charles, in the
name of the State of North Carolina. to surrender himself name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said owner, or some other person. And we

do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places in New Hanover County; and we warn said slave if he do not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any operson to take him dead or alive, without accuration or immendent of any operson. accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, the 23d day of July, 1860.

JAMES GARRASON, J. P., [SEAL.] J. F. MOORE, J. P., [SEAL.] 48-tf. July 26th, 1860. UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C. C. W. McCLAMMY, Jr., PRINCIPAL. THE FALL SESSION of this School commences on Monday, the 17th of September.

Terms per session of 20 weeks: Tuition in Elementary Branches,..... \$ 9 00 Harrell's Store, N. C., July 26th, 1860

Sec. Board Trustees
48-3m

TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE! I WILL SELL, by order of Court, at the Court House door, Wilmington, 12 o'clock Thursday, Au-gust 30th, 1860, the desirable residence, (late Gen. Bynum's,) Corner 6th and Orange Streets, adjoining Bishop Atkinson's. Terms accommodating. W. P. BYNUM, Administrator. July 26th, 1860

\$10 REWARD, RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th instant, a negro woman named ORRY. Said negro is about 5 feet high. She is a mulatto, with nearly straight hair, and about 27 years old. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or for her confinement in Jail so that I can get her. She will be lurking about Magnolia, in Duplin county, and in Sampson.

J. B. PIGFORD.
Oak Grove, New Hanover co., July 23, '60.

48-3w

FASHIONABLE RESORT FOR THE LADIES: RETICULES FOR LADIES: NEW STYLES TRUNKS FOR LADIES.

SILK SUN UMBRELLAS FOR LADIES. TOILET ARTICLES FOR LADIES. The LADIES find the MOST ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY of above articles at BALDWIN'S, 38. BALDWIN'S,

38 Market Street. 274&48-1 SUNDRIES. SUNDRIES.

250 BAGS PRIME TO CHOICE RIO COFFEE;
25 hhds. prime to choice N. O. Sugar;
50 bbls. prime new Halifax Herring;
50 "C. Coffee, Granulated Sugar;
70 hhds. and 20 tcs. prime Muscovado Molasses;
150 bales Eastern Hay;
175 sacks Marshall's and Ashton's Sait. For sale by
HATHAWAY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C. July 25th, 1860.

Wilmington, N. C., July 25th, 1860. BUY YOUR TRUNKS

Trunks manufactured to order and repaired at WILSON'S Harness. Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment, July 25. No 5 Market st., near the wharf.

NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, \$280 Bs. Virgin....0 00 @ Yellow dip..0 00 @ Tallow.....16 Adamantine...20 Sperm.... COFFEE, & D. Java..... do. in order 0 00

do. Apple, .75 @ do. Peach, 1 00@

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

It should be und

represent the wholesale price. In filer rates have to be paid.

Laguayra ... 14 @ Rio ... 144@ St. Domingo ... 124@ Corron, 39 fb. ord. to mid'g... 0 @ strict mid'g... 00 @ good mid'g... 00 @ Spirits Turp.,

gallon...341@

Varnish, pgal.26@ OTTON BAGGING # yard......16 @
Rope, # B ... 74@
CORN MEAL,
bushel... 90 @ NAILS, 18 1b., DOMESTICS. Sheeting, Byd. 8 @ Yarn, B B....191@ Sperm, ... 2 00 @ Linseed,raw, 1 15 @ do. boiled,1 15 @ PEA NUTS, bush1 40 @ EGGS, # doz.... 20 @ FEATHERS, # D. 45 @ FISH, # bbl., Mullets 7 Sweet, 2 bush. 00 @

Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 00 Irish, do.,. 80 @ do. \$ bbl.,.3 00 @ Herrings, Fast 3 00 @ Hams, ... 14 @ Middlings, ... 124@ Shoulders, ... 00 @ Hog round, ... 13 @ Western Bacon, Middlings, ... 124@ Shoulders, ... 104@ N. C. Lard, ... 134@ West'n do... 134@ West'n do... 134@ # cwt.....4 00 @ 6 50 LOUR, N. C. brands # bbl., Family.....7 50 @ 0 00 Superfine....7 25 @ 0 00 JUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, 19 lb., Butter, 20 @ Cheese, 12 @ Pork, Northern, # bbl

1 ton and upwards,

per ton, 60 00
Super. Lime... @50 00
LAND PLASTER, \$\pi\$ bbl... 1 25
Per ton,.... 9 00 @10 00
GRAIN, \$\pi\$ bushel, Market, .. 19 00 @20 00 Corn..... Oats......47 OULTRY, Chickens, live,25 @ do. dead,..45 @ Turkeys, live, 75 @ do. dead, \$ 10.121@ SHEEP, Whead,

Pease, Cow. 75 @ 80
Do. B. Eye.. 0 95 @ 1 00
Wheat, red.. 0 00 @ 0 00
do. white.. 0 00 @ 0 00
Rice, rough... 00 @ 1 00
do., clean, Lambs,.....1 50 @ 2 25 Mutton,....1 50 @ 2 25 B 1b44@ HIDES, # Ib., BALT. Liverpool, # sack, ground, cargo0 95@ Eastern 1 10 @ 1 25 N. River.... 0 95 @ 1 05

round, cargo0 95@ 1 00 do. fm storel 05@ 1 15 | R. River..... | 95 @ 1 05 |
| Ron, # fb. | English, ass'd. 4½@ 00 |
| American, ref. 3½@ 00 |
| do. sheer... 0 @ 00 |
| do.hoop, ton 75 00@77 50 |
| Swede...... 5½@ 00 |
| Lime, # bbl... 80 @ 85 Porto Rico,... 8 @ New Orleans,. 8 @ Muscovado,... 7 @ Loaf & crush'd, 101@ C. Yellow.... Granulated, :..11 @ SOAP, \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ib.,.....42}@ SHINGLES, \$\frac{1}{2} \text{M.,} LUMBER, # M,, (River.)
FI'r Boards.00 00 @12 50
Wide do... 0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling... 0 00 @ 8 00
(Steam Sawed.) Contract, ... 4 50 @ ...3 00 @ 3 25 STAVES, # M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00

R. O. Hhd., 12 50 @20 00 Ash Head'g, 14 00@16 00 TIMBER, # M., Floor Boards. rough.....15 00 @16 00 planed....18 00 @19 00 clear25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime,.7 00 @ 8 00 Scantling....12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff, inferior ordinary, .4 00 @ 6 00 rough edge .14 00 @15 00 TALLOW, & ..10 @ TOBACCO, # 1b., re-sawed...16 00 @17 00 Common,14 @ Medium,25 @ Molasses, ₩ gal.on. Cuba, Hhds 24 (

24 @

Bbls. 30 @ 32 Fine, 45 @ leans. 50 @ 55 Wool, # 15...... 17 @ N. Orleans. when brought Railroad, about the same expenses are in-curred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction curred.—*For virgin or mixed Turpenane a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, ac-

cording to quality. TO NEW YORK. On deck. Flaxseed, # bushel, 00
Ground Peas, # bushel, 00
Wheat, # bushel, 00
Lumber, # M. 000@5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, urpentine and Tar, # bbl...... Cotton goods, # cubic foot,... 0 Rice, # 100 lbs.,... 0 Lumber, # M., as to size,... 0 000 lo BOSTON. Turpentine and Tar, # bbl.....

 Rosin
 00

 Spirits Turpentine
 00

 Cotton, ₩ h.
 0 00

 Ground Peas, ₩ bushel,
 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET. FOE THE WEEK ENDING JULY 25TH, 1860

Since our review of Wednesday last the arrivals of country produce have been exceedingly light, notwithstanding which the market has ruled inactive, and prices of the leading ar-ticles have further declined. Both branches of the Cape Fear river continue at a very low stage, and consequently but little produce has reached here from above tide-way.— Below will be found a review of the week's transactions: TURPENTINE —There has been no activity in the market for this article since the close of our last review. The mar for this article since the close of our last review. The market ruled quiet in the earlier part of the week, and former quotations were maintained up to the close of Saturday's transactions; on Monday, however, there was no disposition on the part of buyers to operate unless at a decline, which was submitted to, and sales were made at \$2 30 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 15 for hard, per bbl. of 280 lbe. The market has since ruled steady and all received lbs. The market has since ruled steady, and all received has sold at above figures. We notice only light receipts, and quote sales for the week of 3,611 bbls., as follows:

Bbls. Virgin. Yel. Dip. Hard. Wednesday. 150. \$2 40. \$1 20 725..... 2 40..... 2 40...... 512..... 2 40..... 2 40..... Thursday,.... riday Monday.... 2 30..... 800...... 2 30 675..... 2 30...... 2 30......

Vednesday ... 500 2 30 2 30 1 1. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The advices received since on last have continued unfavorable for this article, and prices are one cent lower than quoted on Wednesday last—the market closing quiet on yesterday at 342 cents for country lots. No sales this morning up to the time of closing our report; sellers generally are asking 35 cents, but there are no buyers at this figure. We quote sales for the week of

only 1,426 bbls., viz: Wednesday, 20 bbls. at 35½ cents per gallon. Thursday, ... 295 ** 155 " " 35 100 " " 35 Friday 11 11 37 for extra bbls.

Do..... 128 " " 35
Do..... 40 " " 34
Tuesday, 250 " " 34
Do..... 200 " " 35

Do...... 200 " " 35 " " "
ROSIN.—During the week just ended the market has ruled unusually quiet for all grades, and but very little has been done in the way of sales. The receipts for a few weeks past have been meagre, and in consequence the stock in receiver hands has become materially reduced; there is, however, but little demand from buyers, and sales are exceedingly difficult to effect unless at a decline on former quotations.—Sales on Wednesday last of 475 bbls. Pale at \$2 75 to \$3 25 per 280 lbs., according to quality: Thursday 1000 do. Comper 280 lbs., according to quality; Thursday 1000 do. Common at \$1 12\frac{1}{2} per 310 lbs.; Monday 75 do. No. 2 at \$1 20 per bbl.; 170 do. inferior Pale at \$2 to \$2 25 per 280 lbs.; and 2700 do. Common at \$1 10 per 310 lbs.; Tuesday, 108 do. No. 1 at \$2, and 600 do. Common at \$1 10 per 310 lbs.—the market closing quiet, with a declining tendency for all descriptions.

TAB-Is in moderate demand, and scarcely any coming to TAR—Is in moderate demand, and scarcely any coming to market. The receipts for the week comprise only 60 bbls., which were taken at \$1.80 per bbl.

BEST CATTLE AND SHEAF—The arrivals of beeves for a few weeks past have been meagre, being confined to two or three small droves, and the stock in butchers hands has become pretty much worked off. A fair demand exists, and parcels would find ready sale at 5½ to 7 cents per lb., according to quaity. SHEEF are also brought in sparingly, and are wanted for butchering purposes. We quote at pr ces ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.25 each.

BARBELS—In the market for empty Spirits Turpen: ne

and are wanted to butchering purposes. We quote as process.

274448-1t

ES.
DICE RIO COFFEE;
DICE RIO COFFEE

BUY YOUR TRUNKS

AT A TRUNK STORE.

WE HAVE ON EXHIBITION the largest, most attractive and most inviting assortment of goods in the State. We call particular attention to our latest styles of Ladies' TRUNKS which we are selling

AT ANY PRICE.

Trunks manufactured to order and repaired at

WILSON'S

Trunks manufactured to order and repaired at

WILSON'S

FEATARES—Scarcely any arriving, and the market is poorly supplied. In moderate demand at 45 to 50 cents per fb.

FLOUR—Since our review of Wednesday last there has the process of the selection o

ate, and in consequence the market has ruled quiet for Ptate brands. The receipts for the week have been better, and the stock in first hands has become increased and is fully ample for present wants. We quote sales of only two or three small parcels from wharf at \$7 25 for superfine, and \$7 50 per bbl. for family—the maraet closing with a decli-ning tendency.

of the point of the state of th in lots of one ton and upwards

Grain—In the market for Corn we have nothing new to report. None has arrived since the close of our last review. and therefore no sales have taken place except in the small way from store. At present there is a fair stock of former receipts in the hands of dealers, and the e is little or no enquiry except for prime quality, a few cargoes of which would find purchasers at a fair price. In the absence of sales we q of the nominally at 75 to 0 cents per bushel, according to except. ding to quality.——Oars—The market remains about the same as last reported. There is a moderate supply in store, and only a retail business doing. We quote cargo price at 45 a 48 cents per bushel.——PEAS—The market rules quiet for all descriptions, and prices have declared a shade.—
There is a fair stock of Cow in dealers' hands, and at present only a retail demand exists. No sales reported, and we rules firm at former quotations. We quote a moderate de-mand from the trade, with sales at 41 to 42 cents per lb.,

days—which is a shade decline on former quotations. No receipts of Eastern; last sale was at \$1 25.

Line—Merely a retail demand exists, and the stock in dealers hands is fully adequate for present wants. We quote at \$1 to \$1 10 for common lump, and \$1 35 per cask for white, in quantities to suit.

MOLASSES—No late receipts, but we notice a moderate supply of former arrivals on market. There is only a light demand, and the sales have been confined to small lots of Cobe form for the bands of 24 a 25 center are collected by both the desired to the sales have been confined to small lots of Cuba from first hands at 24 a 26 cents per gallon in hhds.

Porarozs—But few Irish are now brought in, and we no oderate demand. We quote from carts at 90 cents

to \$1 per bushel.

Provisions.—In the market for N. C. cured Bacon we notice a decidedly better feeling since our last, and prices have advanced a shade. The quantity received for some weeks past has been unusually light for the season, and there is very little if any remaining in first hands. There is a brisk demand from 'dealers, but owing to the meagre arbivals we have to report sales during the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but owing the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but of the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but of the week of only 2 a brisk demand from 'Dealers, but of the w a brisk demand from 'dealers, but owing to the meagre arrivals we have to report sales during the week of only 2 a 3000 lbs at 13 a 13½ cents for hog round, and 14½ cents per lb. for hams—closing at highest prices. The receipts of Western cured have also been exceedingly light for two or three weeks, and the stock in store has become nearly worked off;—there is, however, only a limited demand at present, the high figures at which it is held having the tendency to prevent trappections. We could small sales from present, the high figures at which it is held having the tendency to prevent transactions. We quote small sales from store at 10½ to 11 cents for shoulders, and 12½ a 13 cents per lb or sides.——Lard.—In the absence of receipts worthy of note the stock on market has become very low, and prices have advanced. There is a brisk effiquiry for N. C. make, and one or two small parcels have sold at 14 cents per lb. in bbls. Western make is also scarce, and sells at 13½ to 14 cents ——Pork.—There is only a light stock of Northern on market, and prices rule high; there is, however, merely a retail demand at present. See table for store quotations.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FARCY GOODS. cents ——PORK.—There is only a light stock of Northern on market, and prices rule high; there is, however, merely a retail demand at present. See table for store quotatious SALT-The receipts of Liverpool ground have

for some time past, and in consequence the stock on market has become very much reduced, and is barely sufficient for present wants. There is a fair enquiry from buyers, and a few lots would sell readily. We quote nominally at 95 cents a \$1 per sack as cargo price.

SHINGLES—There continues to be a fair demand for shipping, and none of consequence coming to market. The receipts have been confined to small boat loads of Common, which have sold at \$3 a \$3.25 per M.

Timeer—In the market for this article we have no change

worthy of report to make. There is a moderate demand for prime quality, but owing to the low stage of the water ourses, little or none can reach market. We quote sales of only two or three rafts at \$5 25 a \$6 50, and one lot per railroad at \$11 50 per M. road at \$11 ou per M.
Fraggers—The arrivals of country produce have been
quite small for a few weeks, owing mainly to the low stage of the river, and in consequence the mark t has ruled dull; we have, however, no change to make in coastwise rates, and refer to our table for last prices paid. There are pleuty of vessels now in port, and considerable difficulty is ex-

perienced in obtaining cargoes of naval stores. CHARLOTTE, July 23 -- Cotton .-- None in market Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \ \mathbb{W}\$ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents \ \mathbb{D}\$ bl.—and on naval stores, is worth 13c. per lb.; Chickens are worth 15c; Butter is

> BALTIMORE, July 23 .- Flour is steady and quiet; Howard Street and Ohio \$5 25. Wheat has closed steady: sales of 20,000 bushels red at \$1 20 a 1 27, white \$1 30 a 1 55 — Corn is dull and heavy; mixed 62 cents, yellow 63 a 64c.. white 65 a 70c. Provisions are firm; Bacon Sides 12c.; Mess Pork \$20, Prime 15, Rump 14. Whiskey 21 cts.

SALISBURY, July 24.— Bacon 10 a 11½; Beeswax 20 a 25; Cottee. Rio, 12½ a 16; Java 17 a 22½; Cotton 9 a 10; Cotton Yarn 0 90 a \$1 00; Corn 75 a 80; do 'eal 75 a 80; Feathers per 1b. 30 a 35; Flour per bbl. 5 80 a \$6 09; per 100 lb 2 80 a \$3 00; Lard 12 a 12½; Pork 7½ a 8; Molasses, Cuba. 34 a 45; New Orleans 60 a 65; Muscovado 45 a 50; Oats 40 a 45; Potatoes, Irish, 50 a 80; Sweet 40 a 50; Rags per 1b 2½; Salt per sack 1 85 a \$1 90; Sheeting, brown 9 a 10. Sugar, brown, 7 a 10; Loaf 12 a 15; Clarifi d 11 a 12; Tallow, 10 a 12; Wheat white 1 25a\$i 30; red 1 10a1 25, Wool,

NEW YOKK, July 23 —Cotton is steady; uplands and Curiosity Shop, by Dickers miudi ng 103. Flour is lower; Southern \$5 85 a 5 75.— Wheat has declined 1 a 3 c s. Corn is he vy. Mess pork \$18 50 a 19 50. Whiskey 21 cts Sugar is held higher. \$18 50 a 19 50. Whiskey 21 cts Sugar is held higher.

FA1ETTEVILLE, July 23.—Bacon 11½ @ 13½, Cottonair to Good, 10½ @ 10½; Ordin. to Miu. 8 @ 8½; FlourFamily, 6 75 @ \$6 85; Super. 6 50 @ \$6 60; Fine, 6 25 @
56 35; Scratched, 6 00 @ \$6 10: Grain—Corn, \$1 10 @ 1 17;
Wheat, \$1 15 @ 1 25; Oata, 40 @ 50, Peas, \$1 00 @ 1 15
Rye, \$1 00 @ 0 00; Lard—12½ @ 14 cents; Molasses—Cubs
28 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liver
pool Sack, \$1 25 @ 1 30: Turpentine—Yellow dip, \$2 00
@ 0 00; Virgin. new, \$2 00 @ 0 00; Hard, \$1 00 @ 0 00;
Spirits, 31½ a 32½ cents.

Bacon.—Since Thursday's report the receipts have been
large and prices fully susciained. arge and prices fully sustained Cotton.-Receipts light; no change.

Flour .- We note a further decline of 25 cents per bbl. on ill grades. Grain—All kinds in demand at above quotations Turpentine and Spirits .- No change since Thursday.

Marine Intelligence. PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

July 19-Spanish Barque Gertrudes, Tano, from Havana to DeRosset, Brown & Co.
19—Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to

Owen & Yarbrough. Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jno M. Clark. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with paval stores.

20—Br. Brig Camilla, Holmes, from Newport, Eng., to Dekosset, Brown & Co.; with iron for W., C. & R. R. R. 20 - Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from Elizabethtown, to

Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Elizabethtown, to C. H. Robinson & Co.

U. S. Schr. Howell Cobb, Marshall, from Charleston.

21.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, kider, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall. Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. &

Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Master July 23—Schr. Helene, Derrickson, from New York, to T. C. Worth. 25.—Steamer Etiwan, Springs, from Georgetown, S. C., to Master. CLEARED.

19—Schr. Calliope, O'Neal, for Boston, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 986 bbls. spirits turpentine, 699 do. rosin, 56,-683 feet lumber. 20-Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, b A. E. Hall. Nor. Brig Sylphiden, Bronleind, for London, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1,289 bbls. spirits turpentine, 153 do. rosin.
20—Schr. Wm. Spear, Jones, for Philadelphia, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 100 bbls. rosin, 12,463 juniper staves,

23 .- Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayettaqille, by Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by John M. Clark.
Exports Steamer Parkersburg, cleared on the 21st for
New York: 400 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,100 do. rosin, 15
do. liquor, 5 do. beeswax, 125 bales sh. eting, 450 bushels
pea nuts, 10 boxes moze.

July 24—Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, for Philadelphia,

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
Recese's Manipulated "Sombrero American Petersburg Fortilizer;
Super Phosphate Lime;
Phospix Island Guano, &c., &c.,

W. H. McRARY & CO.

THE MALL FRI ONLY PREPARATION

WORTHY OF Universal Confidence and Patronage FOR STATESMEN JULGES, CLERGYMEN. the efficacy of Prof O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise.

gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for Lore, and it will be impossi le for you to doubt.

47 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 15th inst, has been received, saying that you had he rd hat I had been ben-fited by the use of Wood's Har Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some file or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by ha r falling off the to of my head and threatening to make me bald. mand from the trade, with sales at 4½ to 4½ cents per lb., according to quality.

HAY—We have no change worthy of note to make in this article. The receipts for a few weeks past have been moderate, and there is now a full stock on market, and dealers do not appear disposed to operate unless at lower figures. A lot of 81 bales Northern was received in the early part of the week, and changed hands at 95 cents per 100 lbs., 90 days—which is a shade decline on former quotations. No receipts of Eastern; last sale was at \$1 25.

LINE—Merely a retail demand exists, and the stock in dealers hands is fully adequate for present wants We quote

ever be restored to its original color except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all hu-bands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald.

Very respectfully,

BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer
No 11 Carrol Place.

SIAMASTON, Ala., July 20th, 1859.
To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir: Your "Hair Restors tive" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the PUBLIC of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beauti ulthan ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all!

Yours truly, WM. H. KENEDY.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir: Having had the mis PROFESSION O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir: Daving had the insterior une to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON. AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOOD

DEALERS.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
207&37 May 7th, 1860. Dr. A. & J. SMALL, OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,

Office on Princess Street, first floor of the Journal buildings, Wilmington, N. C.

June 22, 1860 —247&44-tf. MANHOOD.

Just Published, in a Seared Envelope, A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREAT-MENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPER-MATORKHEA, or Seminal Works MATORKHCA, or Seminal Weakness, Sex-ual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, pro-ducing Impotency Consumption and Mental and Physical

Debility. By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D. The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly suc-cessful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby worth 15c. per lb.; Eggs 123c. per dozen.

CHARLESON, July 23.—Semi-Weekly R port.—Cotton.

—The market for the past three business days has been very quiet, the transactions having been limited to 200 bales, at extremes ranging from 63 to 12c.

avoiding all the advertised no-strums of the day. This recture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

Inly 17, 1860.

July 17, 1860. SOAP_SOAP. 60 BOXES PALE AND NO. 1. for sale by July 21. T. H. McKOY & CO.

BY ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS, AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

The Mechanic's Companion or the elements of practice of every kind of work, by Peter Nicholson.

gueers' and Mech mics' rocket Companion. The rac ed sountai s, by Headley.

ten years amongst the Mail Bags, by Holbrook.

Tritical and Wissellanious works of thos. Carryle. What will he do with it? by Bulwer. Courtship and Marriage, by Mrs Lee Hentz.

A very small pocket Mem book. July 24th, 1860. TOBACCO. 10 BOXES COMMON; and for sale by

July 17th. 1860 250 hhds. choice Cardenas Molasses; 50 bbls. N. O. Molasses and syrup; 50 bags Coffee; 25 casks Rice (different grades,) 500 sacks Salt ; 50 bbls. Herring 50 bb s Mess and Prime Pork;

Guony Bags and Bagging; Soap, Candies, &c. 1 or sale by 3, 1860. G. C. & W. J. MUNR). July 23, 1860. IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS E. R. DURKEE & CO.'S

SELECT SPICES. ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY PURE, ABSOLUTELY AND PERFECTLY PURE, but ground from tresh Spices, selected and cleansed by us expressly for the purpose, without reference to cost. They are beautifully packed in tinfoil. (lined with per,) to prevent injury by keeping, and are full weight, while the ordinary ground Spices are almost invariably short. We war rant them, in point of strength and richness of flavor,

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181 Pearl street, New York. Office Wil., Charlotte & Rutherford R. R Co.,

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Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin.

21—Schr. Ben, Lynch, for New York, by E. Murray & Co., with 1,362 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,245 do. rosin, 76 do. soap stone, 33 bundles paper, 1 bbl. mdze.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, for New York, by E. A. Keith; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, for Fayetteville, by Owen & Yarbrough.

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THE NEXT SESSION will begin on Thursday, the 26th

TERMS PER SESSION.

June 4, 1860. 231-1m-41-2m* NEW FLOUR_NEW FLOUR. TEW FLOUR! NEW FLOUR! In hag, and bbls.

STOKLEY & ULDHAM.

July 24. WINE_WINE. 25 BBLS. MALAGA, in store and for sale by July 24. T. H. McKOY & CO.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 31 cts. per quarter, out of the State 61 cts. per quarter.

The canvass in this county is progressing fa vorably. The several candidates keep as cool as the weather will admit. We understand that recently at Rocky Point, we think, Mr. Shaw, candidate for the Commons, rather turned the tables upon one of his competitors, who had talked largely about his (Shaw's) having been a Whig up to the time of his nomination, or something of that kind. Mr. Shaw stated that he had once voted a Whig ticket, having cast his suffrage for Henry Clay in 1844. Ever since, he had acted and voted with the Democratic party. Mr. Shaw convinced both friends and opponents, that, although a quiet man he knew how to take care of himself. He will know how to take care of the interests of his county in the next Legislature. Of course the canvass for Sheriff waxes warm.

It appears to be conceded that Davis, Democrat, wil be chosen to represent Bladen county in the House of Commons. Williamson, Democrat, will be chosen from Columbus, and unless all the Democrats with whom we have conversed, be greatly mistaken, Taylor will be elected to the Senate from the district composed of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus. He will, if the Democrats only stick up as they ought to, and, we think, will

Ellis will obtain his full vote, and perhaps more, in the counties of the Senatorial District referred to. He will do so in Onslow, in Duplin, in Sampson, in Wayne and in Johnston. In fact, we anticipate rather a gain on the aggregate in this section of the State. All the unfavorable reports about Johnston are erroneous. We will probably make a gain for the Legislature from that county. We think Col. Watson will certainly be sent to the Senate. The voters of Johnston will send him if they really wish to secure the services of a good and pure man.

It is full time that tickets were brought out and the canvass vigorously prosecuted in every county in the Even where there is little hope of election, the canvass would assist in bringing out the vote for Governor. Look what the Opposition are doing in this That is all to gain, or try to gain, a few votes for Pool; for, of course, Hall, Person and Shaw will be elected by a large majority. It ought to be a rouser.

The Salisbury Banner says that Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool arrived at Salisbury from Taylorsville on Saturday last, both looking well and in good spirits. The West, Gov. Ellis says, is not for ad valorem, and he expects to increase his vote in the Eighth Congressional District.

Our neighbor of the Herald says the Democrats are working silently. Well, it is rather too silently, we think. The Opposition here are working at every coroccasion may suit. They are very fully organizedwhich they learned from their Know Nothing experi- people of North Carolina," that they are.

Perhaps it will be said that the Journal is scared, beger. Where there is apathy, there is always danger .we should feel perfectly satisfied to be represented as security-of apathy or disorganization. We know, as we have more than once remarked already, that the Opposition party in this State is making more powerful efforts than it has done for years. Unless fully aroused to the nature of the crisis, we may be taken unawares and defeated. It is for this reason-to prevent this threatened consummation that we wish to awaken the Democrats of this section especially to a sense of the duty they owe to themselves, to their State and to their party. We know our own motive and object, and care little what mistaken ones may be attributed to us.

The Mode of Amendment_Daniel Worth, etc. As we said before, the value of our arguments on the issues of the present canvass is a matter for others to de- | Jordan. cide besides ourselves or the editor of the Herald. So we let that pass. We turn to another little matter in the arguments or complaints of some other Opposition calling of a Convention. We say further, that a Con- the attempt to escape by blackening Jordan. vention, properly called, represents directly and unlimitedly the sovereignty of the people, and serious doubts arise and must arise in regard to the power of the Legislature to restrict the exercise of this direct and unlimnegotiations, to hold, and which was held in 1835. We think that had the opposition been serious in regard to or the shouts of the Free Soilers. this matter of constitutional amendment, they would not have chosen a mode surrounded by so much danger, so liable to suspicion of ulterior designs, so well calcuexist for very many years. We thus answer the question of the Herald—an unnecessary one we think, beadmit of any doubt at this late day. We are candid. We charge that the opposition are not, and that the mode they propose, being the most difficult and least practicable, is evidence of this fact.

After all the Herald's harping about "insinuation." and all that—the sum total is, that we say that large gains for ad valorem are claimed in that section of the State which formed the theatre of the labors of Rev. Daniel Worth. Now, the Opposition, not we, claim these gains. If there be anything amiss, they are responsible. As for Worth, there is no insinuation-it is a notorious fact. If the Herald thinks the portion of the State in which said Worth labored had a wider extent than a portion of two or three counties, we will not dispute its idea on that score. It it wishes to assert for him a wider field, it may do so. We believe the facts are different, however.

Not So.

of the 18th instant, says:

I heard the discussion at Salisbury yesterday. Ellis got a decided advantage of Pool. After the appointment at Pittsboro', Pool comes back to Charlotte-he will not go to Wil. Winslow has reached his home in Fayetteville. He is son and Clinton. Who backs out now?

We hardly deem it necessary to reply at any ength to the article which appeared in the Wilmington Herald of yesterday, (July 19th,) under the caption, Dodged Again." How, and how well or how ill we "Dodged Again." How, and how well or how ill we have met and discussed the issues of the present canvass, the candidates for the first time. The attendance was quite we must leave others than ourselves, or the Editor of large, and the speeches were listened to with the Herald, to decide. Let that pass. But we will take brief notice of some allusions of the Herald to another matter as follows, and we will quote all that is necessary for a full understanding of the matter in question :-

In a recent article we state that the tendency of the agitation to which the Opposition party of North Carolina are now the sponsors, has been, and must be, to array classes against each other-the poor against the rich—the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder; the same agitation must, in even a greater degree, tend to array different sections against each other; the geographical position of the State, and the social arrangements of her people being such, that the interest in slave property is very unequally distributed. We then add, Such has been the result we know, and, while we would be the last to charge Abolitionism, or Abolition tendencies upon any class of our fellow-citizens of the South, there can be no denying the fact, that the largest ad valorem gains are looked for in the central portion of the State which formed the theatre of the philanthropic labors of the Rev. Daniel Worth."

In its article already alladed to, the Herald refers to this language and says, that we have made a grave and serious reflection upon a large, intelligent and industrious portion of the people of North Carolina, among whom it was the fortune of the Editor of that paper to be born and raised, etc., and further proceeds to say that this insinuation, coupled with a disclaimer, is unworthy of the Journal, and we trust the people of that section will brand it with their most indignant condemnation. They will remember it."

The Herald does not enlighten us as to which insinuation it wishes the people of the central portion of the State to brand with their most indignant condemnation; all and every species of property according to its value. -whether it is meant that they should resent the insinuation that they are expected to give gains for ad valorem; or that certain portions of two or three counties in
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the proportion of taxes. If you ask them, he continued,
what they are going to tax—if they mean to tax horses,
then will you tax? Do you propose to tax as much as you
have laid down in your platform? No, they reply, we are
for taxing the nigger. Now, said Gov. E. you will observe, the philanthropic labors of Rev. Daniel Worth. If the founds of Mr. found in their platform, no nor any word that can be made first, their indignation must fall upon the friends of Mr. Pool, for we have heard time and again how the Democracy were to be swept off the face of the earth in the

If, however, the objectionable "insinuation" has and even your tin cups. They can't get out of this dodge and wriggle as they may. If all and every spe reference to the unfortunate fact that the Reverend gentleman did labor as aforcsaid, we need hardly say that that has been a matter of legal investigation, and is now a matter of record. What awful and mysterious means a matter of record. What awful and mysterious means a matter of record. What awful and mysterious means a matter of record. What awful and mysterious means a matter of record. What awful and mysterious means a matter of record. What awful and mysterious means a matter of records with a system to carry them through to office, and finding the records with restanding the records and finding the records with restanding the records and finding the records a specific records a spec ing may be hidden by the last italicised words-" They will remember it," is more than we know, but we do hope they will remember it sufficiently to disappoint the ner, silently or the reverse, as the case may be, or the hopes that the Opposition have based upon their action, is brought into the State, and that which is raised or produced in it. It was intended to make this difference and and that they will go for Ellis and the Constitution, they evidently have not forgotten the tactics and drill like "the large, intelligent and industrious portion of the

By the way, we rather think that one county at least, in the central portion of the State may disappoint and cause it warns the Democrats of the existence of dan- disprove the "insinuation" of being likely to give a gain for Poolism,-that county in which it was the for-If we could only arouse the Democrats to a conscious- tune of the Editor of the Herald to be born and raised ness of this fact, and to a sense of the necessity of mak- -we allude to Orange county. We trust all the counness of this fact, and to a sense of the necessity of making, ing one half the efforts that their opponents are making, ties of that section will disappoint the Poolite calculation of the system was intended. He read from the Raleigh Register, Greensboro' Patriot, Almade for them, and "brand with indignation" the "scared." We know the strength of the Democratic assertion made so often and so boastfully by the Oppoparty, but we know, also, the weakening effect of false sition that they are going it for Pool "with a rush."-We trust they will remember it. Yea, verily.

> We don't think we ever saw a more determined and evidently organized effort made against the character of any individual, than is now made by certain Opposition papers and politicians to blacken the character of John

The Galled Jade Winces.

Parker Jordan. For this there must be an object .-That object is evident. Mr. Jordan stated that Mr. Pool, when running against him as a candidate for the Legislature in an Eastern Senatorial district, was dead opposed to granting any assistance to works of internal improvement at the West. This of course, would not do in that section, hence the onslaught made against

Waiving all the questions of difference between Messrs. Pool and Jordan in the canvass alluded to, the the Herald of Saturday, and our remarks will apply to fact remains that Pool was so opposed, and whether he made attacks upon Jordan, or whether these attacks papers. We allude now to the mode of amendment were well founded, we need only look to Mr. Pool's poproposed by the Opposition Convention. We have be- sition as a candidate for Legislative honors 'way down fore said, in more than one issue, that evidently, on the in the extreme East. Jordan is not a candidate very face of it, the Constitution itself contemplated the | -his character has nothing to do with the matmode of legislative enactment, where any separate and ter-the statement in regard to Mr. Pool's antaspecific amendment was intended to be made, inasmuch gonism to internal improvements was felt to be true. as that instrument distinctly says so and does not men- and a knowledge of this fact was also felt to be most tion amendment or alteration in connection with the damaging, hence the wincing of the galled jade-hence

Breckinridge and Lane Advancing Beyond and irrespective of the efforts of mere politicians or political managers we find an instinctive popular movement in favor of Breckinridge and Lane. There ited sovereignty. The mutual distrusts of different sec- is, what the New York Herald calls a "ground swell," tions. combined with a consciousness of this power in quiet but irresistible. Even in New York this is mak-Conventions, prevented for long years the assembling of the Convention which it was finally arranged, after many negotiations, to hold, and which was held in 1835. We away, which heralded the advent of Bell and Everett,

The way in which the truly pational men of the country are coming up to the support of Breckinridge and Lane presents a feature in politics which astonishes lated to arouse the jealousy of one section of the State, the ancient fossils of the Silurian era-men who do not as to render its accomplishment by such mode a thing not to be thought of in this generation, if ever. We say honestly and candidly, that in our opinion neither sound State policy, plain good faith, nor the interests of any class of our citizens could be promoted or sustained by the movement now urged forward by the opposition. We do not favor the proposed change under existing the great living movements of the people, or who think that mere platitudes and evasions, and half forgotten names will satisfy the restless and ardent mind and conscience of an earnest people. The men, Breckinridge and Lane, are vigorous—decided—the movement that brought them forward was plainly, openly, boldly taken. The platform upon which they stand appearance is a for the made about all the money there was to be made. This tax would be reduced, at ten was to be made. This tax would be reduced, at ten was to be made. This tax would be reduced, at ten was to be made. This tax would be reduced, at ten was to be made. This tax would be reduced at the money there was to be made. This tax would be reduced, at ten was to be made. This tax would be reduced at the money there was to be made. This tax would be reduced at the money there was to be made. This tax would be reduced, at ten was to be made. This tax would be reduced to \$50,000—\$10,000 more than you can raise on young negroes. On the illustrations he had given a tax was paid of \$285,000, which would reduce to \$59,000—leaving a loss of \$226,000, which would reduce to \$59,000—leaving a loss of \$226,000, which would reduce to \$52,000—which would be the gain of money lenders, bank stock holders, carriage riders, and such like, and which would be the loss of the man whose property could not be carried away—whose land would have to pay the stock holders, carriage riders, and which would be the loss of the man whose property could not be carried away—whose land would have to pay the state debt, because it was pledged and morteaged for it. as to render its accomplishment by such mode a thing understand the great living movements of the people, or We do not favor the proposed change under existing taken. The platform upon which they stand announces circumstances, nor under any circumstances likely to great principles with equal precision, without evasion or equivocation. The whole programme suits the true men of the country-it rouses the popular enthusiasm, cause we have too frequently expressed ourselves to and the papers alike from the North as from the South show us the marvellous progress the ticket is making.-It is gradually overwhelming and swallowing up all re-

> RAIL COMMUNICATION TO TARBORO'.- The public interested in the Branch Road from Rocky Mount to Tarboro', as well as the public generally, will be pleased to learn that passenger and freight cars will be placed on that branch of the W. & W. R. Road on the first day of August next. We learn, too, that it is proposed to run a daily stage from Tarboro' to Greenville, twentyfive miles, in connection with the steamer from that place to Washington, N. C. This will make the staging to Greenville about twelve miles less than by the way of Wilson, and about 19 miles less via Rocky Mt., than at present. Quite an object in the way of comfort in hot weather! See notice in to-day's paper.

A friend writing us from Charlotte, under date our friend let us know how far he coincides with us in this view of the case.

> We notice by the papers that Hon. Warren in good health.

From the Salisbury Ban

Triumphant Speech of Gov. Ellis!

could show his gratitude was by a faithful, tial and laborious performance of his duty. He had heard no complaints of his administration. In whatever of error sprung from upright intention and purity of motire, and he believed he would get credit for his efforts in promoting the welfare and honor of the State and the prosperity of the

seeking his own advancement or the empty compl espectable vote. Gov. E. then spoke of the princ he Democratic party at some length, and then reached the new scheme of taxation brought forward in this year of our Lord, 1860. It was not unusual, he said, to be opposed by a new issue. The Know Nothings never come before the people without one. And Gov. E. proceeded to sketch some of these hobbies. Dockery came with his "aheer" of the public lands but the people did not agree with him, and he retired to the shades of private life. Then came Gilmer with his detestible Know Nothingism, and that was couted and repudiated by the intelligen le. And now, continued he, we have ad valorem. pie. And now, continued ne, we have at v.lorem. He charged that this was a political humbug, gotten up for personal advancement. They say it is designed to benefit the poor! exclaimed Gov. E., but he would show how that was before he was done.

merciless manner. The K. N's. say that slave property paid little or nothing. Gov. Ellis took the position that slave property considered with other property paid its full and fair share of taxes. He showed from the Comptroller's Report that slave property, constituting about one-fourth of the property of the State, paid about one fourth of the taxes of the State for State and county purposes. He showed by figures that slaves now pay nearly two-and half times more taxes than whites. Slaves were taxed from 12 to 50—38 years. Whites from 21 to 45—24 years—14 years less than slaves. Slaves were taxed both male and famile. white males only were taxed. By this computation 50 blacks paid during their full taxtime of 38 years, \$1,520; whilst 50 whites paid only \$480, during their full taxtime of 24 years -\$1.040 less than the blacks, and yet it was proposed to tax the slaves higher.

And now, said Gov. Ellis, let us examine a little further

into this proposed change. The advocates of this thing bit-terly deny that they propose to tax other property than is now taxed. He read their platform which goes for taxing that document they declare that all property should bear its equal proportion of taxes. If you ask them, he continued, to signify it. All and every pecies of property is in the platform. I admit, continued the Governor, that that ineludes the nigger, but it also includes horses, cows. precise sphere of the apostolic labors of that holy man.

If he was the short of the apostolic labors of that holy man.

If he was the short of the apostolic labors of that holy man. the people will not stand it, they dodge it. They propos merely, in going after all the property, to discriminate—to make a difference—in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of the citizens. That is, duced in it. It was intended to make this difference none other; and it was intended to tax every particle of State, subject only to this Again he would ask, if this was not the fair meaning platform, what kind of property do they mean to tax ad valorem? His competitor, Mr. Pool. says he would tax land, negroes and money. Well, that at ten cents on the land, negroes and money. Well, that at ten cents of hundred dollars would not raise rear enough revenuenear enough. And if the system of ad valorem be good for one species of property why not good for all? Why stop short and not carry out this good principle to the fullest?— Fellow-citizens, exclaimed Gov. Ellis, this dodging won do-this deception shall not be practiced upon you. that the race horse and the plow horse were to be taxed alike according to their value, and that they claim and boast of the "right" to be taxed even upon their tin cups. [See some of these extracts under our editorial head.] He also referred to the proceedings in their State Convention to show that they refused even to exempt tin cupstion to show that they refused even to exempt tin cupsand he did this to prove how far the system was intended to
go. The excuse they now set up in explanation of these
things was an after thought. He pointed to the Greensboro'
Prtriot which gave the position of Mr. Pool and his party,
after just having a consultation with Mr. Pool in Raleigh—
that the intention was that "every species of property is to
be taxed occording to its value, not only land and negroes,
but horses, cows, sheep, and hogs;" and it adds: "this is
precisely the position of Mr. Pool, the position which he
has taken in the East, and the position he will maintain in the
West!" The Patriot in the same article declared it was a
"palpable misrepresentation" for him (Gov. E.) to say
that the position of the Opposition was merely to tax the

that the position of the Opposition was merely to tax the migger! In this exposure of Mr. Pool's dodging, Gov. Ellis read only from Know Nothing newspapers.

But, continued Gov. E., there is a much more objectionable feature in this affair than the dodging of its advocates and its horizontal application. The operation of the system would take the burdens off the rich man and put them upon the labor of the State. The policy of the Democratic party had always been, and is, to lay a heavy tax on luxuries and lucrative professions; and he proceeded to show how the proposed system would work. He instanced the articles of leasure carriages, gold and silver headed canes, plate and ewelry, watches, (except ladies',) and pianos. These paid no the treasury last year \$36,000. This falls upon the rich. nto the treasury last year \$36,000. This falls upon the rich. Now, said the Governor, apply the ad valorem tax of ten tents on the \$100 to this, and it will produce \$3.600. instead of \$36,000—a loss on these few items of \$32,400. He nex instanced a few items in the nature of vices, such as pis tols and knives, dirks and canes, playing cards, &c., on which a loss of \$27,000 would be suffered. Doctors and on which a loss of \$27,000 would be suffered. Doctors and lawyers paid \$12,000—all of which would be lost. Mr. Pool says now, continued the Governor, that we might continue to tax these, though he had been denouncing the tax on lawyers and doctors all over the State, till within the last few days. The whole amount paid on salaries and fees was \$13,000, of which lawyers and doctors paid \$12,000, leaving only a little over \$1,000 as the tax on all other salaries.—Gov. Ellis saw no reason why Clerks of courts, sheriffs, presidents of railroads, and State officers should not be taxed on their salaries—he himself paid \$0 per annum on his salary, and it was right he should do so. Coming to the tax on foreign liquors, he said Mr. Pool had declaimed against on foreign liquors, he said Mr. Pool had declaimed again it in the East. From information derived from sheriffs, the sum to the treasury for foreign liquors would be \$40,000 this year, and vet Mr. Pool was for striking that tax off.

Gov. Ellis continued to illustrate the working of this sys-

ed it was a war between money on one side and labor and industry on the other. The proposition would entail a loss to the people, particularly to the land owner, for all movable property could be carried off when taxes became oner ous; but land was stationary—it was bound by mortgage to pay the State debt. As another instance of the working of the ad valorem system he instanced the tax on merchants capital which amounted to \$65,000. He thought it but a just tax for the merchants of the State made about all the money

because it was pledged and mortgaged for it.

Gov. Ellis asked if the people were ready, with one dash of the pen to make such a change as this? His competitor (Mr. Pool) would not tax a private billiard table more than any other property of like value. Private billiard tables now pay \$25. They are worth \$500 each. Land of the same value pays now but \$1. Mr. Pool would tax them both alike. Gov. E. asked if there was a man in Catawba county prepared to sanction such a system of taxation as would put a \$500 billiard table and \$500 worth of land on the same footing? It was useless to say that the amount of such articles was small. It did not matter—it illustrated the principle of the proposed scheme of taxation. His competitor ecause it was pledged and mortgaged for ciple of the proposed scheme of taxation. His competito was in favor of that principle, he (Gov. Ellis) was oppose was in favor of that principle, he (Gov. Ellis) was opposed to it. He was opposed to a system which would increase the burdens on labor and industry and would bring down the tax on men who lived off bank stock and such like fourteen cents on every dollar they owned. Foreign liquor now pays ten per cent. tax, whilst coffee and sugar pays but one-half of one per cent. His competitor (Mr. Pool) would tax your coffee and sugar as highly as he would the foreign liquor.—
The pleasure carriage worth \$1000 now pays \$10 tax. \$1000 worth of land pays \$2. The new system would tax the land as highly as the carriage. Gov. Ellis could not believe this was right. He held up a gold watch and said it was worth \$100. That navs one dollar tax. \$100 worth of land pays but twenty was right. He held up a gold watch and said it was worth \$100. That pays one dollar tax. \$100 worth of land pays but twenty cents. Would it be just to make these things equal? He said our forefathers in North Carolina adopted a similar scheme and lived under it one year and then scouted it.—The men who fought our battles and won our liberties saw in one year that this system was not right, and they adopted the present system, and he held this fact should be taken by us as a caution in what it was proposed we should change. We see that some of the Douglas as well as Bell men are charging that Hon. Isaac I. Stevens, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, is a government officer, and appointee. Mr. Stevens has been Governor Washington Territory. He is not now and has not been for some time. He fills the position of territorial delegate, to which position he was called by the free choice of the citizens of that Territory.

We are in receipt of a very well written communication, over the signature of "A Pedee Democrat." The writer is an esteemed personal and political friend, and we should take pleasure in publishing anything from his pen. He will perceive, however, that the position of things has somewhat changed since he wrote, and that, therefore, it might be more conducive to the harmony of the party to withhold his remarks for the present. Will our friend let us know how for he coincides with me.

it off to enrich and develop other States. This contended, was the true policy, for the prosper the prosper the manufacturer, the wealth of the State for their prosperity. He had a the revenue system of our sister slave States, and and that nowhere did a system such as that proposed here of the slave States had laws relative to the negro lar to these of this State; but, as he before remarked, of them had a horizontal and unbending ad valuerem system. In this State young negroes were privileged property, because they were unprofitable and because it was desirable they should be retained in the State. But, if they were privileged, so, too, were horses and cows, and sheep and pigs, and hundreds of other useful and indispensable things, simply because they were regarded in their true light—as the means by which the State was to be developed and her wealth and greatness ad-

regarded in their true light—as the means by which state was to be developed and her wealth and greatness advanced. It was a glorious privilige to throw around such species of property the protection of the State. As a matice and equality, he had no doubt that the slave ald submit all his property to be taxed, but he demanded, and he did so with good reason, that if all his pro-perty was to be taxed, that of his neighbor should be taxed Why should this not be? the slave owner asks; and he (Gov. Ellis) considered it a hard question to answer.—
What reason could be given why all slave property should
be taxed and not all other kinds of property.

His plan was to continue to tax luxuries highly and to

own the tax on land. He considered the land tax high now, and he thought it might be reduced. how is it possible to do this if the taxes were taken ies? He showed, by carrying out his previous cal-s, that the operation of the new scheme would tend to make the rich richer, the poor poorer. He considered it bad policy in the landowner to shoulder the heavy burden

o get rid of the light one. We cannot follow Gov. Ellis through the whole of his masterly exposition of this humbug. In conclusion he alluded to federal politics, and after a fine eulogium on the characer and services of Breckinridge and Lane, called upon the closely and attentively listened to, and warmly applauded Mr. Pool, in reply, complained of the nanner in which

Gov. Ellis had discussed the question, and then he branched off in a speech which in our humble judgment was as applicable to any other question as that under consideration.— He spoke of the "nigger" and the "poor man" as we have often heard the demagogue speak. He did not attempt to meet the exposition of the practical workings of the system he proposed as given by Gov. Ellis. Indeed he knows the hopelessness of such a task and gets out of it by throwing all that upon the shoulders of the Legislature when they form a revenue bill. We must confess, and we say t in all candor, that Mr. Pool disappointed us. nigh opinion of his ability and ingenuity, having heard him so frequently throughout the whole of last session of the Legislature; but we saw not even a decent show of what we so much expected. We submit this view to all candid men who have heard him. He put the whole matter upon the ground of getting after the nigger, and this notwith-standing he had taken the ground in the East that he was after the protection of the nigger as he contended that at present there was no protection—for the nigger could be taxed without limit if the white men hought fit to say so. Mr. Pool was then before a large owning audience. He had not taken that position At Newton he insisted that the should not merely have the power to tax all negroes, but they should be made to tax them. He contrasted the reveque bills of past ages with those of the present day, to show how different they were. This was not the first time Mr. Pool had done so—he was always famous for this when drawing fearful pictures of the ruin staring the State in the face as application was made for appropriations to works of in-ternal improvement. Here he took the ground that the ' poor white man's head protected slaves,' while in the East but a few weeks before, he saw danger in the slave being placed at the mercy of the poor white man! land and negroes alone could raise all the State revenue—a pretty picture truly for farmers who own nearly as well as the land. He admitted was opposed to taxing lawyers and doctors, but also opposed to taxing the clerk and the mechanic. This was a little clap trap—for Gov. Ellis had shown that of the \$13,000 paid on salaries and fees, \$12,000 had been paid by and doctors alone—leaving about \$1000 for all Gov. Ellis had asked him if he would tax the old 'I say yes," replied Mr. Pool. But, he continued, the platform of our party goes for discriminating—making a differ-ence—and the highest difference is exempted. In answer to Gov. Ellis on reading the *Patriol* as to the position of the party and of himself on the *ad valorem* question he read and ried to explain. At length he come to the words "every about that it might be a mistake of the printer! In conclusion Mr. Pool pitched into the Presidential candidates and claimed that Mr. Holden and Mr. Clingman were for Douglas. Where he got the information from that Mr. Clingman was for Don-glas we don't know, and no doubt Mr. Clingman will set this sion that he is for Breckinridge and Lane. We have publishcontradicted it. Gov. Ellis rejoined in a most withering manner. He twit-

ted Mr. Pool on his change of front on the Democratic nomi nee for the Presidency. But a short time ago he denounced Mr. Douglas as the advocate of squatter sovereignty, and spoke of the seceders at Charleston as the "salt of the Democratic party." To day he has not a word for the "salt" and gories in Douglas being the National candidate. Yesterday when before a large Democratic audience at Cleaveland, he deplored the split in the Democratic ranks. Then he was fishing for Democratic votes. To day he is jubilant over the split because he is before a large number of K. N's. (This in allusion to a crowd of the Iredell K. N. strikers who went up to Newton to shout for Pool.) These Know Nothings, said Gov. E. commence by shouting, end by shouting and never do anything else but shout. Perhaps his competitor thought he was in Iredell—but he could assure bim he was in one of the staunchest Democratic counties in the State. (Loud cheers from the Catawba men.)—

Gov. Ellis then reviewed Mr. Pool's record in the Legisla-ture. He showed tha Mr. Pool dodged the vote reducing the tax on land, on the passage of the revenue bill. On a motion to take off the tax on salaries below \$1000 he did not consider it of sufficient importance to call for the yeas and nays, but let it be voted down unceremoniously. He showed that Mr. Pool was absent when the roll was called 145 times! His competitor had done some awful squatting on the important question of the revenue bill. But he was present on one occasion and voted to reduce the tax upon a certain class of vessels used in his own county to transport the products of the farmers, and for free liquor for his own people, on the ground that they imported all they used, while he had voted to lay a tax of twenty-five cents on every ton of produce and on every railroad passenger passing through other portions of the State. There were no railthrough other portions of the State. There were no railroads in his section, be it remembered. Gov. E. insisted that the platform of the Opposition goes for taxing all and everything. He admitted Mr. Pool did not, because he did not occupy the platform of his party. [Loud cheers.] Gov. Ellis continued at considerable length in this strain, amidst the cheers and applause of the people. In conclusion, he alluded to the assertion that the Democracy was split on Stational affairs. Well said he if it he split, the smallest Well, said he, if it be split, the smallest pertion of it is five times larger than his (Pool's.) [Loud cheers.] If his party is not split, it is because there is not a piece large enough. [Continued laughter.] Speak of platforms. They take the Constitution. Which side of it? The piece large enough. [Continued laughter.] Speak of piat-iorms. They take the Constitution. Which side of it? The Southern side, or the Black Republican side? for they, too, are on the Constitution. [Renewed laughter.] Politically, they could not boast much of their Bell. Jackson once said of him that he was "the meanest man outside of a peniten-tiary," and then there was a question of veracity between him and Mr. Badger unsettled

Mr. Pool followed for twenty minutes, and the discussion Correspondence of the Journal.

GOLDSBORO', July 20th, 1860. Dear Journal: Presuming that an occasional letter from this place would not be unacceptable to your readers, I propose to furnish you, whenever time and circumstances wil permit, with whatever of interest may relate to this local-

ity.
Goldsboro' continues to improve, though gradually. The number of dry goods stores has increased, and the trade, which, a few years since, was diverted to other points, in returning into its proper channel. The avaricion our early tradesmen occasioned this diversion; and it now devolves upon the merchants of the present day, by incorporating into all their transactions the principle comprehen ded in the monosylabic adage, "live and let live," to re gain the trade, and thereby retain amongst us the money which, for years past, has been enriching the coffers of those whose sympathies and interests are antagonistic to our prosperity as a town.

The greatest improvements of which we can boast, how-

The greatest improvements of which we can boast, however, consist in the institutions of learning which have been established in our midst. To recount the many benefits which must accrue to a community from the establishment of such institutions in its midst, would be a reflection upon your intelligence. They suggest themselves to the most superficial thinker. The most prominent institution of this character established in this place, is the large Female College. This College has been in successful operation for a number of years under the Presidency of Rev. 8. M. Frost, a gentleman well qualified as a scholar, disciplinarian and financier, for the onerous, and almost endless duties of his inancier, for the onerous, and almost endless duties of his esponsible office. He is assisted in the somewhat department by experienced teachers, who, I am happy to say, enent by experienced teachers, of all who know them. This ment by experienced teachers, who, I am happy to say, enjoy the confidence and esteem of all who know them. This is, emphatically, the College for the patronage of Eastern Carolina. It is also worthy, and indeed, does receive pat ronage from other sections of this State, and from other States. Besides being equal in all respects to the best, it possesses advantages in a pecuniary point, superior to any other within my knowledge. The great amount saved by those who patronize this College, is truly surprising to those who have not realized the same, and who have not made the calculation. Its next session will begin on the 26th instant.

I would here state that the damages sustained by the College building during the recent severe storm that swept over this place, have been fully repaired, and everything is in perfect readiness for the reception of students. I was shown through the College on yesterday, and was struck with the air of tidiness and cleanliness that prevailed throughout the building.

Mr. Ray's Classical Academy will begin its Fall session within a few days. It well deserves the favor of liberal patronage which it receives.

The "Goldsboro' Male High School," Rev. Geo. W. Keesee, Principal, will go into operation on the 1st of August. The buildings of the "Eastern Central Fair" are rapidly rapidly reaching completion.

Yours, &c.,

LENOX.

PITT COUNTY.—The Democracy of Pitt have a full Democratic ticket in the field. Matthew L. Carr for the Senate, Wiley Stancil and Peter E. Hines for the Commons.—Rough Notes.

for the measure if hat then denounced. He showed that at a Whig Convention held in the East the scheme had been denounced and repudiated, and immediately afterwards the same men wheeled round, when they found the hobby was to be used against the Democracy.

The Governor then proceeded to view the nigger question, and showed that the policy of the law of the State had ever been to encourage the increase of negro labor in order to develope the resources of the State, instead

string a speech delivered by and athiana, Ky., five years ago, and ch delivered by Mr which has never been truly reported, attributing to him know-nothing sentiments with regard to the equality of

aturalized and native American citizens, we deem it due to our distinguished standard-bearer to refute this slander at once: and for this purpose we publish the following extract from a speech which he made in the House of Representatives in March 1855, as reported in the Congressional Globe. It will afford convincing proof that he never uttered what interested defamers attributed to him in his Cynthiana speech, made a act gently on the month afterwards, and that the foreign-born citizen has no warmer, more faithful, or earnest friend than he is : In the House of Representatives, on the third of March, 1855, Mr. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill to prevent the importation of foreign criminals, paupers, lunatics, insane, idiots, and blind persons, and sought to put it on its passage. Some debate ensued, and Mr. Breckinridge, objecting to the provisions of the bill, said : "I do not propose to discuss the question as to the

power of the General Government to prevent the different States in the Union from allowing such persons as they choose to come within their borders. I do not profees to have examined the subject thoroughly; but that s immaterial to my argument. My impress the State of Virginia, the State of Kentucky, or any other State has the right to allow or to prevent certain classes of persons from coming within their own bordemocracy of the State to rally to them as the only hope of eating the Black Republican candidate. Gov. Ellis was States, takes it away from them. I will not, however, ers. This bill, bowever, if that power exists within the discuss that question.

" Assuming the power, however, to exist in the Fed eral Government, there is a cruel exercise of it in this bill. It provides that every human being desirous of coming within the limits of the United States shall obtain from an American consul a certificate or pass, stating that he is not an idiot, that he is not a lunatic, that he is not poor, nor blind, and that he has not, for the space of five years next preceding the date of the certificate, been afflicted with lunacy, insanity, idiocy, or any derangement of intellect, and I might say I think if had added "nor derangement of the bowels" it would have made the bill complete. [Laughter.] The certificate so furnished shall, if possible, also state the name, the birthplace, and the residence of the applicant, name, the birthplace, and the residence of the applicant, in a long course of Fever, ing Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Head-line the body, Restlessness, Head-line the land and Louis, Costate and Louis, Costa

together with his age, if known.

"Now, sir, in looking at the latter part of this bill, the first thing which struck my attention was that a man might be emigrating to the United States with his family, his wife and children one of whom might be family, his wife and children, one of whom might be afflicted with blindness, and under the bill, as it originally came from the committee, that family would have to be severed. The father could not bring his blind wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

TIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D., child within the limits of the United States. But the bill is not as it originally was, but has been patched up from time to time, and I see there is an amendment attached to the 15th section which provides that the 1st, 5th, and 8th sections of the act shall not be held to be applicable to any blind, insane, or idiotic person who is a member of a family emigrating to the United States, if he is a person of sufficient property to maintain himself. The bill, therefore, as it now stands, allows any blind person who is a member of a family emigrating to the United States to come in; but if he happens not to be one of a family, or to comprise the whole family in his own person, be he old or young, rich or poor, and by accident is afflicted with blindness, the bill repels him from the shores of the United States. Now, I want no property qualification in this country as a condition of residence within our borders of those we allow to come None, sir. If you allow a blind European to come here if he is worth \$100,000, you ought to allow a blind European to come here who is not worth a cent. Such a restriction is anti-American, anti-republican, and it is contrary to the spirit of our whole system to draw such distinctions. The property qualification is most odious in my judgment, with all respect to the gentlemen who

"Another provision of the bill requires that the term pauper,' as used in the bill, shall be held to designate a person who, within one year from the time of making the application specified in the first section of the act, has received support as a poor and indigent person.-How will that operate? Is it proper to draw this distinction? Can you not imagine a person of the loftiest intellect, of the noblest character, by inevitable misfortune, reduced to the necessity of receiving support from his friends, or from the public, and yet be as worthy of emigrating to the United States as one who counts his funds by the millions? And yet, such a person, if by misfortune he has, at any time within one year previous to make such application, been obliged to depend upon friendship or charity, is excluded from the shores of the United States.

"I do not propose to enlarge on this subject. I re gard this bill as one of the fruits of the prospective feeling which is just now pervading this country. I know it is popular, and I know it is sweeping like a hurricane from one end of the country to the other; but it is in conflict with the fundamental principles of our system of government and I am willing to consort the other in the fundamental principles of our system of government and I am willing to consort the other in the fundamental principles of our system of government and I am willing to consort the other in the o government, and I am willing to oppose my hand to it, and await the time when there shall be a reaction of the public sentiment, as I know there will be. I want the gentlemen of this House to know that, if they vote for this bill, they draw a distinction between the poor and the rich, and allow only the latter class to come, nor can they come except with a pass in their hands, like a negro going from one plantation to another."

At this point Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, interrupted Mr. Breckinridge, and after a short colloquy, the latter proceeded:

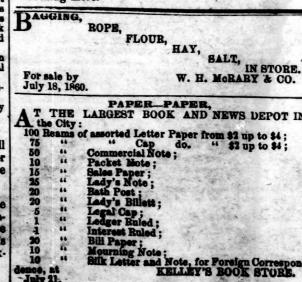
"I will close with recapitulating what I was about to say when I was interrupted by the gentleman from Ohio. I want this house to remember that this is a bill which requires every human being who emigrates to these shores a certificate that he is not blind, nor insane, nor idiotic, nor poor, nor has been so for five years preceding his application for such certificate, making an exception in favor of those blind who have property suf-

The Fighting Candidate.

We see going the rounds of the opposition prints of he State, a statement, signed by some half dozen Know Nothings, to the effect that Mr. Pool, at Hendersonville, bullied Gov. Ellis in a personal difficulty between The Salisbury Banner, in alluding to the matter

We are authorized to state that the card in question, falsifies the facts of the case, and is untruthful on the whole. The facts are, Mr. Pool was denouncing as liars those who say he was for taxing tin cups. Gov. Ellis replied that Mr. Pool would not use such language in a gentleman's parlor, and thought the audience before them was as much entitled to respectful language as any other. Mr. Pool rejoined that Gov. Ellis was no gentleman to talk to him in that manner. this the Governor advanced with his hand raised from the body of the court house towards the judges, bench on which Mr. Pool stood, but was stopped by his friends before he reached Mr. Pool. Angry words then followed. Mr. Pool complained that Gov. Ellis did not resent the insult if any were offered, in the manner usual amongst gentlemen. Gov. Ellis replied that being Governor of the State it was his duty to discourage fighting; but as he never had taken such language as that applied to him by Mr. Pool, he never would take it whether he was Governor or not. The matter soon ended and the parties became reconciled

This Know Nothing certificate will have no effect in pugning the personal courage of Gov. Ellis wherever he is known-whatever it may do in establishing for Mr. Pool the unenviable reputation of a bruizer. It is contemptible, Plug Ugly, Baltimore, Know Nothingism -nothing more.



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all that have used it, and known and appproved by now resorted to with confidence in all the diseas which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands
who had given up all hopes
unsolicited certificates in
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ed to the temperament the individual taking it, and act gently on the Bowels. Liver Chronic entery, Dropsy, Sour Stom-Cholic, Cholera, Cholera

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Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.
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M. B. -A Brush accompanies each bettle. Price, 25 Cents. Wholesale Depot. No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

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a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dypepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies, and you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success.—There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseased For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases ficient to support themselves, and excluding those, whatever may be their qualifications otherwise, who have not property. I am opposed to it; and having explained my views of the bill, I am perfectly willing for the House to vote on it." (Congressional Globe, vol. 30 33d Congress, 2d session, p. 1181.)

It is also proper to add that owing to the above forcible remarks of Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Wentworth's bill was defeated on the final vote.

From the Western Sentinel.

The Fighting Candidate.

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different disease. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs inducing Ccnsumption, use No. 1 which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and from all Chronic Complaints arising from Overuse, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2for Liver Complaints. No. 3, for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption. It is Taken by Drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities. Hysleric. Weakness, &c. See special directions for this. For Sall Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofu lous, Kidney, and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food \$1 per bottle.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government ander the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, wi

take place at HAVANA, on SATURDAY, August 4th, 1860. \$360.c00. SORTEO NUMERO 640 ORDINARIO. CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000! of....... \$100.000 | 50 Prises of...... 50,000 60 " 30,000 153 "

20,000 20 Approximations... Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4 of \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000; 4 of \$400 to \$10,000.

Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes

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GEORGE KIDD'S COTTON GIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED have received the agency for sale of the above Cotton Gin in the State of North Callina, to which Gin is attached McLendon's late valuable: provement, and would call the attention of Cotton farm to the fact that this Gin with the improvements thereto tached, is made to pick one-third more cotton per day making a difference of one-half cent per pound more in the latest and the standard more in the latest and the latest staple than the ordinary Gin. It takes the Cotton of of the seed much cleaner than any other Gin in use, and it is be lieved to be the best improvement that has been made in a

great many years.

All persons desirous of purchasing Cotton Gins would do well to apply to the Subscibers, who will take pleasure in giving all the information in their possession relative to the merits of the late improvement.

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14 BOXES MELROSE BRAND; 11 do. Rodwell do.
13 qr. do. Eudera do.
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